FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

USSR, U.S. Continue Arms Talks in Geneva AA 1
    U.S. Approach [Kaverznev] AA 1
    Further on U.S. Approach [Kalyagin] AA 1
    'Freeze' Offer Clarification [Dmitriyev] AA 2
    U.S., USSR Missions [Dadyants in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 29 Jun] AA 3
Disarmament Talks on Space Arms Race Urged [PRAVDA 2 Jul] AA 5
INF Plenary Meeting Held in Geneva 1 July AA 6
Burt Countered on Charge USSR Deploying SS-20's AA 6
    TASS Observer Kornilov AA 6
    'Blatant Lie' Aimed at INF AA 6
Peace Pledge Necessary for Nuclear Energy Accord [Volnukhin] AA 7
Report on UN Special Session on Disarmament [Vasilets, Sidoruk] AA 6
PRAVDA Attacks U.S. Response to USSR Arms Move [Zhukov, 30 Jun] AA 7
Patriarch Pimen Statement on Return From UN AA 11
Canadians Support Peace Congress Proposals [Bragin in PRAVDA 30 Jun] AA 12

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

'Imperialist Piracy' Seen in Lebanon, Iran, DRA [Lebedeva] CC 1
European Nonaligned Meeting Held in Belgrade CC 2
International Medical Congress Held in Kirgiz SSR CC 2

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Mideast, Nuclear Arms Topics of Reagan Talk A 1
    TASS Report A 1
    TV Report [Kaverznev] A 2
    Broadcast to Arab World A 3
    Rejection of Arsenals Freeze A 3
    Reason for START Talks A 4
    PRAVDA Review A 4
IZVESTIYA on Watergate, New 'Imperial Presidency' [Sturua, 16 Jun] A 4

NORTHEAST ASIA

A.P. Shitikov Leads Delegation to Mongolia C 1
Novikov Welcomes Mongolia's Batmonh at Airport [PRAVDA 18 Jun] C 1
DPRK Envoy Speaks at Moscow Plant Rally C 1

SOUTH ASIA

- Gromyko Congratulates New Bangladesh Counterpart D 1
- Commentary on DRA Talks With Pakistan, Iran D 1
- DRA Literary Group Continues Visit to Tashkent D 2
- Vremya Reports Earthquake in Afghanistan D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

- SRV's Le Duan Leaves for Home 1 July E 1
- Residents Protest ICBM Tests in Micronesia E 1
- Use of Mycotoxins in Kampuchea Disputed [NOVOYE VREMYA 2 Jul] E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

- Polish Writer Cited on West, 'Polish Card' F 1
- USSR, CSSR Sign Gas Transit Agreement in Prague F 1
- Dolgikh Meets Returning Kuznetsov Delegation F 1
- Concluding LCY Congress Deliberations Reported F 2
- USSR-Hungary Cultural Commission Meeting F 2
  - Kadar Receives Demichev F 2
  - Demichev, Aczel Sign Protocol F 2
- Officials at Filipov Airport Welcome Listed [PRAVDA 22 Jun] F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

- Joint USSR-France Space Mission Draws to Close G 1
  - Crew Prepares for Return G 1
  - Officials Discuss Mission G 1
- Continuing Reaction to U.S. Pipeline Sanctions G 2
  - UK Dissatisfaction Viewed [Chukseyev] G 2
  - FRG Banker Interviewed G 2
  - Kornilov on U.S. Ban G 3
  - Kaimakov Commentary [Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG 29 Jun] G 5
- EEC Raises Interest Rates on Export Credits G 7
- U.S.-Spanish Accord on Military Bases Noted G 7
- Brezhnev 21 June Meeting With Cunhal Reported [Lisbon AVANTE 24 Jun] G 7

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

- Israel's Military Actions in Lebanon Condemned H 1
  - Nerve Gas Use Charged [Serov] H 1
  - 'Criminal Acts' Cited [Moseyev in PRAVDA 24 Jun] H 1
  - Israeli Leaders' Background [Ivanov] H 2
- PLO Officials Hold Talks With CPSU Department H 3
- Syrian Call for Cooperation With USSR Noted [Moseyev in PRAVDA 23 Jun] H 3
- Oil Mentioned as Arab 'Weapon' in Mideast [Vasilyev] H 3
- Soviet Citizens Protest Lebanon's Plight H 4
  - 'Special Feeling' for Mideast H 4
  - PLO Envoy Gives Speech H 5
  - Railroad Workers Meet H 6
  - Youth Hold Meeting H 7
  - Uzbek Protest Rallies H 8
- Arab League Criticizes EEC Statement on Lebanon H 8

Austrian, French Censure of Israel Noted [PRAVDA 26 Jun] H 8
Losev Commentary on U.S. Mideast Stance H 9
Israel May Win Military, Not Political, Victory H 10

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

TASS Analyst Views Kirkpatrick's African Tour [Kulik] J 1
Brezhnev, Seychelles President Exchange Greetings J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Expansion of Economic Ties With Cuba Discussed K 1
- 12th Session K 1
- Cooperation Protocol Signed [Havana] K 1
- Meeting With Arkhipov [Havana] K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

First Secretaries Address Republic Plenums R 1
- Aliyev in Baku [Tairov, Goldshteyn in PRAVDA 19 Jun] R 1
- Rashidov in Tashkent [Gladkov, Mukimov, Taubenshlag in PRAVDA 17 Jun] R 3
- Voss in Riga [Meshkov in PRAVDA 18 Jun] R 5
- Vayno in Tallin [Klenskiy in PRAVDA 19 Jun] R 7
- Gapurov in Ashkhabad [Grachev in PRAVDA 19 Jun] R 8

IZVESTIYA Reports Dolgikh Frunze Speech [26 Jun] R 9
Grishin Report to Moscow Gorkom Plenum R 12
Kirilenko Attends 1 July Ceremony in Moscow R 12
Kunayev Addresses Kazakhstan Meeting 24 June R 13
Grishin Attends Rayon Officials Conference [MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 16 Jun] R 13
Grishin Presents Award to Moscow Workers R 13
Gorbachev, Dolgikh Address CPSU CC Conference R 14
Moscow TV Reports Dolgikh Belorussia Visit R 14
Patriarch Pimen, Delegation Return to Moscow R 14
RSFSR Fish Industry Minister Replaced [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 17 Jun] R 15
Azerbaijan Minister of Light Industry Replaced [BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 15 Jun] R 15
Revised Edition of Chernenko Book Published [PRAVDA 23 Jun] R 15
Rusakov Address to Social Sciences Academy R 15
Concern Aired Over Bribery of Soviet Officials [Lomanov, Baturov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 15 Jun] R 17
Reasons for New Food Program Explained [NOVOYE VREMYA] R 19

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments for 30 Jun-1 Jul T 1
New Agricultural Machinery Aiding Harvest [Ginden] T 1
CSA Data on Grass Mowing Status Reported T 2

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Space Biology, Medicine Findings Discussed U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ustinov Addresses Military Graduates, Officers V 1
New Documentary on Armed Forces Broadcast V 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Armed Forces Discipline [8 Jun] V 3
Death of Lithuanian DOSAAF Official Announced [SOVETSKAYA LITVA 1 Jun] V 7

USSR, U.S. CONTINUE ARMS TALKS IN GENEVA

LD021100 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva July 2 TASS -- The delegations of the USSR and the United States held another plenary meeting here today at the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting and reducing strategic amrs.

U.S. Approach

LD020946 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 1 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] As you know, Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing strategic weapons have begun in Geneva. Sessions will be held twice a week, and the American side thinks it will take 6-8 weeks to outline basic positions. To make the talks more frank, the sides have agreed not to supply any material to the press during the discussion process. I do not think there is any large country, with the exception of China, which would not sincerel welcome the beginning of the talks. Everyone understands that the atmosphere in the world will depend to a considerable extent on the results of the talks.

But many people are alarmed by the well-known desire of the United States to violate the principle of equality -- the equal security of both sides -- in order to gain advantage. The White House has focussed the attention of its propagandists on President Reagan's message to Rowny, leader of the U.S. delegation at these talks in Geneva. The message contains good words about the historic opportunity to reduce the destructive potential of the two powers. This statement about the task of protecting mankind is followed by the usual American remarks about the notorious and allegedly destabilizing Soviet superiority. In general, there is nothing new.

Also alarming are the incitements and tactics of some American observers. Joseph Kraft wrote with some kind of rapture in the Washington POST last week that the United States now has excellent conditions for talks with the Soviet Union; they could not be any better. Why? Kraft explains: Thanks to the Israelis in the Near East and the British on the Falklands, U.S. military equipment has proved its worth with great success. From this he draws the conclusion that the Russians are now compelled to adopt a serious approach to the question of agreement with the United States concerning weapons.

First of all, our country has always approached this question much more seriously than the Americans. The Soviet Union waited 1 and 1/2 years for the Reagan administration to decide about the talks. Lebanon and the Falklands have absolutely nothing to do with this. And second, the search for mutually acceptable decisions will in no way be served by trying to talk from positions of strength, which Craft advocates.

Further on U.S. Approach

LD012054 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1805 GMT 30 Jun 82

[From the "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] The attention of the foreign press is focused on the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons which have begun in Geneva. Delegation leaders met yesterday and today the first plenary session was attended by all delegates. The press has reported that the leader of the Soviet delegation, Viktor Karpov, and that of the American, Edward Rowny, are veterans in talks on the limitation of strategic weapons. They have taken part in them over a period of 7 years. It is said that Karpov has an excellent command of the English language, and Rowny knows Russian well, so the language barrier is no problem for them,if the difficulties had been only in that.

It has been reported that plenary sessions will be held twice weekly, and that it appears that the American delegation will need up to eight sessions which is about 1 month in order to outline the official proposals of the Reagan administration. The observers are concerned not so much by the delay as by the approach of the American Government to the talks which is clearly one-sided in character. The newspaper Washington POST cites a leading official of the American Government, who has asked to remain anonymous, to the effect that the United States does not intend to give up either its new MX and Trident-2 missiles or the new bomber during the talks, yet at the same time it will insist that the Soviet Union considerably reduce the number of its land-based missiles.

It is natural that such a tactic arouses great doubts, and they have been expressed by former leader of the U.S. delegation at Soviet-American talks, Gerald Smith. During his interview by CBS television company he said that the Reagan administration's intention to greatly increase U.S. strategic forces is directly contrary to the aims of the Geneva talks. At the same time the newspaper Washington POST expresses the hope that despite the great difference in the positions of the Soviet Union and the United States at the beginning of the Geneva talks, the sides will succeed in bringing them closer during the discussion.

'Freeze' Offer Clarification

LD012008 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] On 29 June the Soviet Union and the United States opened talks in Geneva on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons. Our observer Igor Dmitriyev takes a look at some aspects of the talks:

On the eve of the talks the American mass media carried a series of comments comparing the positions of the two sides. A typical misinterpretation of the Soviet position appeared in part in a broadcast by the government-controlled Voice of America. It said that while the United States favored deep reductions in strategic arms the Soviet Union stands for their freeze. The Soviet proposal to freeze the Soviet and American strategic arsenals at their present levels, once the talks begin, was made by Leonid Brezhnev, but it does not mean that these nuclear arms would be frozen forever without being reduced. Washington rejects the idea of a nuclear freeze on grounds that it would lock in the alleged Soviet superiority; but, in reality, there must be another reason. The fact is that a freeze decision would prevent either of the sides from building up its arsenal still further, at least while the talks continue. Even American experts admit that talks can continue for many years. That is why it is important to prevent a fresh round in the arms race both by freezing the nuclear arsenals at their present levels and by putting strict restrains on the modernization of the existing strategic arms.

It is all the more important since the Reagan administration has shown no intention to drop its long-term program of the nation's rearmament and is planning to start deploying new types of nuclear weapons such as long-range cruise missiles and new missile systems for its nuclear submarines, as well as new strategic bombers. So, to say that Washington's approach to nuclear disarmament is more radical than that of Moscow is an exaggeration, putting it mildly.

The current Soviet-American talks are going to be difficult because the administration's proposal to reduce strategic arms is absolutely unilateral in nature. If it is accepted, the Soviet Union will have to reduce far more warheads than the United States. By focusing primarily on Soviet land-based missiles, the Reagan administration says that land-based missiles are heavy, accurate and most destructive of them all: so arms reduction should begin with cutting down the size of landbased weapons because, Washington adds, they are the most deadly and unstoppable first-strike weapons. But the Soviet Union has about 70 percent of its strategic warheads on land while the United States has about 20 percent of its warheads in fixed, and therefore vulnerable, silos.

So, who stands to lose more from a first strike? The United States, with its 20 percent of strategic warheads on land or the Soviet Union with 70 percent?

So the Soviet Union is in favor of discussing strategic weapons in their entirety, while the United States seeks a stage-by-stage approach which drops certain types of these weapons -- and in fact those weapons in which the United States has an advantage -- from the present stage of the talks and promises to discuss them in an indefinite future. The Soviet Union seeks a freeze on nuclear weapons while the talks are in progress to prevent their buildup.

U.S., USSR Missions

PM011121 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 29 Jun 82 p 3

[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international observer G. Dadyants article: "Meeting in Geneva"]

[Text] The Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms resume today. The fact in itself is positive. There is probably no state on earth that does not realize the importance of the resumption of Soviet-American dialogue on this issue.

It will be recalled that Washington essentially buried the SALT II treaty and then for almost 18 months failed to respond to the USSR's calls for the talks to be resumed without delay. It was only under the influence of the mighty antiwar movement that has developed in all countries of the world that U.S. President R. Reagan was forced to consent at last to the resumption of talks.

What is the Soviet position in connection with the Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms which are being resumed? It was set out with the utmost clarity at the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister. The USSR proceeds from the premise that the issue of strategic arms is directly connected with the task of lessening and then eliminating the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war. A constructive solution of this problem would accord with the aims of increasing stability in the international arena and strengthening world peace and security.

The task of the talks that are being resumed must be to find, taking into account political, geographic and other factors, mutually acceptable long-term solutions that substantially lower the level of military confrontation between the USSR and the United States. In the process there must be no damage to the security of either side.

Can this task be resolved, considering the different structures of the sides' strategic arms? It can, but for this to happen it is necessary to comprehensively consider all the main components of the Soviet and American strategic potential. Otherwise a sharp disruption of the balance of forces that now exists could be created. Under the conditions of the differences that objectively exist between the USSR and the United States, any so-called "selective" examinations of strategic arms are impossible.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has clearly pointed to what is required for the Soviet-American talks to lead to the reaching of an agreement.

First, it is necessary for the talks to really pursue the aim of limiting and reducing strategic arms, and not to serve as the cover for a continuation of the arms race and smashing of the existing parity between strategic potentials.

Second, it is necessary for the sides to hold the talks with due regard for one another's legitimate security interests and in strict accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

Third, all the positive elements previously achieved, particularly under the SALT II Treaty, must be preserved.

The USSR is prepared to agree that both sides' strategic weapons should be frozen quantitatively right now, as soon as the talks have begun, and that their modernization be limited as much as possible. It is essential that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union takes actions that would lead to a disruption of the stability of the strategic situation.

In this connection it is exceptionally important to reliably close all channels for continuing the strategic arms race and to prohibit or limit as much as possible the creation of new types of strategic weapons such as cruise missiles of all basing modes.

In other words, it is vitally necessary for the talks to start off in the right key and for the most favorable political atmosphere possible to be created for them.

In this connection the position the U.S. administration is taking to the talks is bound to cause alertness.

In the last few months the American side and President R. Reagan in particular have spoken a good deal about their commitment to the reduction of arms in general and strategic arms in particular. In his 9 May speech Reagan promised to negotiate "in all seriousness and conscience" in the hope, he said, of reaching a long-term agreement providing for a reduction in the number of nuclear systems and an end to the buildup of strategic forces. However, that same speech reaffirmed the U.S. administration's former line of "rearming America" with the aim of achieving superiority over the Soviet Union.

The actual U.S. approach to the talks also prompts alertness. Out of the whole range of strategic weapons, the United States is singling out just one component as the basis for the talks -- strategic ballistic missiles and primarily ground-launched ICBMs. Is this not because these systems have been more developed in the USSR, whereas the United States has given preference to sea-launched ballistic missiles and strategic aviation?

We will cite a few figures for the sake of clarity. In the USSR ground-launched ICBMs account for around 70 percent of warheads but in the United States only around 20 percent. At the same time the United States has 80 percent of its warheads on sea-launched ballistic missiles (on submarines) and on missiles in heavy bombers -- several times more than in the USSR.

Of course, it is to the advantage of the United States to negotiate about reducing Soviet ground-launched ICBMs while leaving American arms virtually untouched. According to Reagan, the USSR ought to reduce the warheads on its ICBMs by 50-60 percent and reduce a large part of its ground-launched missiles. The United States is prepared to "reduce" a certain quantity of its warheads by removing from service several obsolete submarines. At the same time it is making no secret of its intentions to continue to build up the number of its own ground-launched ICBMs by deploying the most modern types of missiles.

So as yet the Soviet Union is being offered unilateral disarmament in the face of additional U.S. armament. Are they not trying to achieve through the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms what they have been unable to achieve at the talks on reducing medium-range missiles in Geneva -- to supplement a so-called "zero option" providing for nuclear disarmament of the USSR in the face of the growing nuclear might of the United States and its NATO allies?

The Western press has frankly admitted that the point of the American plan is to reduce the Soviet strategic potential by a factor of three compared with the American potential. This is part of the overall U.S. strategy aimed at achieving U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union and NATO superiority over the Warsaw Pact. The Soviet missiles have got to be "reduced" but the American MX's, Tridents, Pershings, B.1B strategic bombers and long-range cruise missiles have got to be built up.... All this is what people in Washington call a "sensible military balance"!

You have to ask yourself the question: Either there are naive people in power in the United States, or they think over there that there are naive people in Moscow. Let us note that such calculations are futile. "We will not conclude an agreement that gives a one-sided advantage to the United States," L.I. Brezhnev declared on this score. "There must be no illusions about that."

Both the USSR and the United States are equally interested in solving the problem of limiting and reducing strategic arms. "It would be a crude mistake to think that the Soviet Union is begging for talks with outstretched arm," A.A. Gromyko has said. "No, both sides must hold out a hand to one another if they want to discuss the disagreements that exist between them and to find a mutually acceptable solution of the problems."

The issue of limiting and reducing strategic arms is the vital issue of our time. The fate of war and peace depends to a great extent on whether a Soviet-American accord is reached on this issue -- an honest, fair accord that infringes on nobody's interests.

The USSR delegation has gone to Geneva with the mission of securing a solution at the talks that serves the strengthening of international stability and the interests of peace. The Soviet Union is prepared for constructive and purposeful work.

We would like to hope that the United States will also seriously and responsibly consider once again the significance of the upcoming talks. Washington must know that the USSR is not going to "play at talks."

DISARMAMENT TALKS ON SPACE ARMS RACE URGED

LD020652 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jul, TASS -- "Washington's plans aimed at militarizing outer space considerably heighten the threat of a nuclear conflict breaking out," the newspaper PRAVDA points out today. "The Soviet Union believes that the arms race should not be allowed to spread to outer space, that it is necessary to prevent competition in the development of outer space weapons." "The Soviet Union urges the international community to take timely measures so that outer space should for ever remain free from all weapons and not be turned into a source of military danger."

But as a result of opposition by the USA and some of its NATO allies, PRAVDA points out, so far no practical talks on that important issue have been started at the disarmament committee. For the same reason even an ad hoc body of the committee has not been set up for the holding of talks. In banking on the spreading of the arms race to outer space, Washington is blocking the drawing up at the disarmament committee of an agreement banning the placing of weapons of any type in outer space.

The American side shows no interest either in the resumption of the talks, which were held between the USSR and the USA in 1978-1979 on satellite-killer systems, and which were brocken off by Washington, in common with the talks on a number of other aspects of the limitation of arms, the newspaper PRAVDA goes on to say.

The Soviet Union declares for the speediest start of business-like, practical talks at the disarmament committee for the resolution on the whole of the problem of preventing the arms race in outer space. The question of satellite-killer systems shall be examined there in the context of other measures directed at the attainment of that aim, the newspaper goes on to write.

The second special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly, PRAVDA believes, can make a weighty contribution also to the resolution of that important task by demanding urgent implementation of the recommendation contained in the final document of the first special session on disarmament problems, on the need to take appropriate measures and hold international talks for preventing the arms race in outer space. "A fresh impulse must be given to the efforts of the disarmament committee," the newspaper stresses.

INF PLENARY MEETING HELD IN GENEVA 1 JULY

LD011214 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva July 1 TASS -- A plenary meeting has been held here today between the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

BURT COUNTERED ON CHARGE USSR DEPLOYING SS-20'S

TASS Observer Kornilov

LD011014 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0937 GMT 1 Jul 82

["Mr Burt's Desperate Lies" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jul (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Speaking in Brussels following the meeting of the special NATO consultative group dealing with the "Euromissile problem", R. Burt, aide to the U.S. secretary of state, asserted that despite the moratorium it has declared, the USSR "continues to deploy SS-20 missiles in the western part of the country." Trying to give this falsehood the appearance of accuracy, Burt stated that in the last 2 months the USSR "has deployed about 15 such missiles."

All this is lies, and malicious lies at that. Mr Burt knows he is lying. It is also known by those circles in Washington and NATO who handed him for publication a deliberate and crudely fabricated falsehood aimed at complicating the East-West dialogue on vital problems and justifying the Reagan administration's policy of raising the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe and achieving military superiority.

Unlike the U.S. administration, which is violating its obligations at every step -- and not only those connected with U.S. relations with socialist countries but also those concerning Washington's NATO allies -- the Soviet Union is always true to its word. This fully applies also to the USSR's decision to introduce unilaterally a moratorium on the deployment of nuclear medium-range weapons in the European part of the USSR.

The Soviet Union has not only stopped further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the country, but is already implementing the reduction of a substantial number of these missiles.

Under the present administration inveterate and deliberate lying have been put on a conveyor belt in official Washington. And now the aide to the secretary of state has also appeared on this conveyor.

'Blatant Lie' Aimed at INF

LD021126 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1047 GMT 2 Jul 82

["Provocateurs at Work" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jul (TASS) -- Speaking in Brussels following the end of a session of the NATO special consultative group dealing with the "Euromissile problem," R. Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state, alleged that the USSR, contrary to its proclaimed moratorium, "is continuing to deploy 'SS-20' missiles in the Western part of the country."

This allegation is deliberate and malicious misinformation that is aimed at complicating the talks being held in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe and at justifying the Reagan administration's militaristic course which is aimed at raising the threshold of nuclear confrontation on the continent and achieving military supremacy.

The USSR is always true to its word, unlike the U.S. administration, which breaks its obligations at every step -- including its obligations to its own allies, as the actions of the White House since the Versailles meeting have shown.

The Soviet Union's fidelity to the obligations it has undertaken applies in full measure to the decision to unilaterally introduce a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in the European section of the USSR. Our country has stopped deploying such missiles in the European section of the USSR; it is not deploying any additional missiles which could reach West European countries, and it is considerably reducing the number of its missiles.

Under the present administration, blantant lies are coming out of Washington as if on a conveyor belt. The assistant secretary of state has now taken his place on this conveyor belt.

PEACE PLEDGE NECESSARY FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY ACCORD

LD011708 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Vienna July 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Lev Volnukhin reports:

The preparatory committee for calling a U.N. conference to promote international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, scheduled for 1983, has ended its second session here today. The session was attended by some 70 member-countries of the committee and also a number of international organizations.

There was a detailed discussion of the agenda and the procedure of the conference. Many delegates stressed that genuine interstate cooperation, including that in the peaceful use of atomic energy, was possible only in conditions of peace, cessation of the arms race and detente. They also noted that the Soviet pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons was of exceptional importance for the development of such cooperation.

Most committee members spoke to the effect that international cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy should go hand in hand with moves to reinforce the nuclear non-proliferation regime.

It was decided to continue discussing preparations for the conference at a third session scheduled for late October in Vienna.

REPORT ON UN SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT

LD020746 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] New York July 2 TASS -- TASS correspondents Valentin Vasilets and Arkadiy Sidoruk report:

A sharp debate is under way at the committee and the working groups of the special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly, where the delegates are discussing specific proposals on curbing the arms race and preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

The USSR, Soviet representative Vladimir Shustov told the general committee of the session, is ready to reach agreement on a limitation, reduction or prohibition of any types of weapons on fair reciprocal basis. He called for making an ever more active use of all the existing channels of talks -- both multilateral and bilateral.

In the course of an exchange of views at the working bodies of the session many delegates stress that the Soviet Union's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons opens exceptionally favourable prospects.

It is precisely such constructive and far-reaching steps that are expected by peoples. The paramount duty of all states, above all, of the nuclear powers, said head of the Vietnamese delegation Vo An Tuanh, is to accelerate talks with the aim of achieving nuclear disarmament. He stressed that if the other nuclear powers follow the Soviet Union's example and commit themselves not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, a tremendous step forward will thus be made towards the attainment of the common goal -- prevention of the catastrophe hanging over humanity.

Other countries of the socialist community have also put forward a number of specific intiatives at the session.

The call of the socialist countries for laying emphasis on drawing constructive measures for eliminating the threat of nuclear war is shared also by an overwhelming majority of the non-aligned states. Today, said India's delegate A.R. Venkateswaran, millions of common citizens the world over demand that an end be put to the threat stemming from the nuclear weapons for ensuring the survival of civilization.

We are expecting a settlement not of procedural issues of minor significance, but of the most important and urgent problem -- nuclear disarmament, Argentine representative Julio Cesar Carasales said.

Another, diametrically opposite line, was taken at the session on those issues by representatives of the USA and their NATO allies. It has become obvious that they are doing their utmost to evade a discussion of the tasks of real disarmament and to switch the attention of the delegations solely to examining purely technical or procedural issues. Particularly noticeable is the striving of the representatives of the Reagan administration to prevent the attainment of results in the course of the debate on problems of curbing the nuclear weapons race.

As is pointed out in this connection in the newspaper DISARMAMENT TIMES of the Disarmament Committee of the Non-Governmental Organizations of the United Nations, opposition by the United States is viewed by the delegates as added proof of the fact that paramount attention in the U.S. platform at the talks with the Soviet Union is devoted to the "task of preserving for the United States the right to continue developing new systems of nuclear weapons."

The purely provocative anti-Soviet activity started by the U.S. delegation at the session around "the use of Soviet-Made chemical weapons in South-East Asia and Afghanistan" is evidence of a by no means serious attitude of the U.S. delegation to the disarmament session.

In giving a rebuff to these fabrictions, Afghanistan's permanent representative to the United Nations Organization M.F. Zarif said that chemical weapons had been actually used in his country, but as facts irrefutably testify those were U.S.-made weapons used by counterrevolutionary gangs.

PRAVDA ATTACKS U.S. RESPONSE TO USSR ARMS MOVE

PM011245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 82 p 4

[Political observer Yuriy Zhukov commentary: "The Voice of Reason and Nuclear Madness"]

[Text] The world progressive public's attention is centered on the USSR's very important new initiatives formulated in Comrade L.I. Brezhenv's message to the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament and, primarily, his statement that the Soviet state, guided by the desire to do its utmost to protect the peoples from the threat of nuclear devastation, pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

As numerous responses show, the new Soviet initiative is encountering active support. UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has noted that L.I. Brezhnev's message has aroused very great interest among the participants in the General Assembly session.

It is natural that everyone's eyes should immediately turn to the United States and the other powers possessing weapons of mass destruction to see whether they -- and above all the United States -- would follow the USSR's example and whether the threat of nuclear war which so alarms the peoples of our planet now would effectively be removed. But a gloomy silence reigned there.

Furthermore, the New York TIMES has stated that the Soviet initiative "puts the United States in a difficult position." France's LE MONDE has reported that the USSR's new initiative "has caused confusion" among NATO members but expressed the timid hope that the U.S. President "may attempt to make some response" in his UN speech.

However, Reagan's "response" proved quite negative. He presented the General Assembly participants with nothing but a rehash of old speeches in which he spoke now about the Washington administration's imaginary love of peace, now about the equally imaginary "need" for the United States and its allies to arm themselves to the teeth. But the U.S. President said nothing on how the United States intends to react to the Soviet state's extremely important new initiative.

Why? Because he clearly had nothing to say in reply to the perfectly specific, clear statement, comprehensible to the whole world, by the socialist state's leader. For Washington makes no secret of the fact that U.S. military doctrine not only does not rule out the possibility of first use of nuclear weapons but is effectively built on this dangerous and insidious design!

Thus, in refusing to follow the Soviet Union's example the United States has shown that in its -- truly insane -- military plans it is gambling on using weapons of mass destruction.

It is being said and written everywhere at present that the Soviet Union's decision is the logical development of its principled line geared to averting nuclear war. Let us recall, however, the position taken by the USSR when the Pentagon and NATO headquarters, preparing to use weapons of mass destruction, began saying that nuclear war was not really so terrible -- "no more than 10 percent" of the world's population would be killed.

"The callously quantitative approach to the prospect of nuclear war which is popular in some other countries is alien to us," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev replied to this in an interview with the West German weekly VORWAERTS 4 May 1978 -- "an approach according to which a certain percentage of civilian casualties is declared 'acceptable.' We find no comfort whatsoever in the predictions heard in the West that during a world nuclear war 'no more than 10 percent' of the world's population will die and that, apparently, this is not so terrible, not the end of the world. We do not wish to put anyone, not one person, into this '10 percent'."

And having noted that the Soviet Union is not thinking of "making the first strike," the leader of our party and state continued: "On the contrary, our official proposal to all participants in the all-European conference, including the United States, to conclude an agreement renouncing first use of nuclear weapons against one another is well known. It is also well known that the NATO countries reject this proposal and have quite transparently let it be known that they do not wish to abandon the plans for inflicting the first strike against our country. So who is threatening whom?"

In November 1981, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, developing the Soviet proposal, stated: "The Soviet Union threatens no one and intends to attack no one. And our military doctrine is of a defensive character. It excludes preemptive wars and the 'first strike' concept....

"Our desire to avert nuclear catasrophe was convincingly expressed at the present UN General Assembly session where the USSR put forward an important and constructive new initiative. Its main point is to ensure that no one should ever be first to use nuclear weapons. And if no one is first to use them, this means that they will never be launched."

I recall that, despite U.S. opposition, this initiative was then supported by the General Assembly. Now the USSR, continuing its struggle to avert nuclear war, has made a truly historic new step forward in committing itself not to be first to use these weapons. What about the United States and its allies? Their leaders have not dare to openly state their reaction to the Soviet Union's decision from the UN General Assembly platform. But on 19 June, just a few days after the publication of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message, the U.S. press published a report that NATO political and military leaders, at a conference in Annapolis, had "rejected the idea of a commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons in the event of war with the Warsaw Pact headed by the Soviet Union." This announcement was made at a press conference by NATO Secretary General Luns and U.S. General Rogers, commander in chief of NATO allied armed forces in Europe.

Attempting to somehow justify this misanthropic stance, U.S. political and military leaders repeatedly play the hackneyed and dogeared card of the myth of an imaginary "Soviet threat to the West" to avert which the United States apparently reserves for itself the "right" to a first nuclear strike. But whenever they resort to this device things always end up in confusion for them.

In this context I recall that last fall U.S. President R. Reagan stated that, judging by Soviet leaders' talks "among themselves," as he put it, the Soviet Union considers it possible to win a nuclear war. Here is what Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in reply to a PRAVDA correspondent's question on this score:

"Leaving to Mr Reagan's conscience the suggestion that he knows what Soviet leaders say among themselves, on the essence of the question I would say this: Among ourselves we say the same as I said for all to hear from the 26th CPSU Congress platform, which is that it is dangerous madness to try to defeat one another in the arms race or to count on victory in a nuclear war.

"I would add that only those who have decided to commit suicide can begin a nuclear war in the hope of winning it. Whatever the might of the aggressor and whatever method of launching nuclear war he selects, he will not achieve his aims. Retribution will inevitably follow."

And later the specific question was asked: "Why, one asks oneself, should the United States not support the proposal submitted by the Soviet Union at the current UN General Assembly session renouncing first use of nuclear weapons?"

This was published in PRAVDA 21 Ocotber 1981. But the U.S. President did not reply either at that -- regular -- or at the present -- special -- General Assembly session, although demands to reject the first-nuclear-strike strategy are increasing not only among broad U.S. circles but among people belonging to the NATO countries' ruling circles and who are well enough informed on the essence of the problems of nuclear war.

As is well known, such a proposal was recently put forward in particularly by four prominent U.S. figures -- M. Bundy, G. Kennan, R. McNamara and G. Smith -- who were actively supported by a whole string of other U.S. and West European figures.

For all this, however, one cannot fail to take into account the fact that, stopping at nothing, the U.S. ruling elite is continuing its dangerous policy leading to nuclear brinkmanship. Whereas previously, when preparing public opinion for the possible use of nuclear weapons Washington used to give assurances that it was feasible to have a "limited" nuclear war which would not affect U.S. territory, now it has begun talking of the "possibility" and even "expediency" of a protracted and lengthy (!) war using nuclear weapons which the United States would apparently win.

A "secret information leak" was staged in the United States, as is usually done there to gradually accustom U.S. public opinion to the latest monstrous doctrine, when the New York TIMES published the relevant secret report by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger designated "defense directive." But the organizers of this "leak" did not calculate its effect very well. The publication aroused Americans' indignation and on 12 June they answered the Pentagon's new adventurist scheme with a mighty antiwar demonstration in New York in which 1 million people particpated.

Speaking on television a few days later, Weinberger tried in some way to assuage his compatriots' legitimate anger by stating that it is not the United States but..."the Russians" who are "developing the potential for waging a prolonged nuclear war as they (?) call it and, evidently, for winning it." What do you make of that?

Whenever correspondents interviewing the minister reminded him that it is not "the Russians" but he himself and the U.S. President who have repeatedly spoken of their intention to "prevail" in a nuclear war, Weinberger said in an offended tone: "There has emerged a very strange (?) tendency to criticize us for using the word 'prevail'."

National Security Council consultant Thomas Reed, a former U.S. Navy secretary, speaking almost at the same time as Weinberger, hastened to give a name to the strategy that, on his own admission, he and his ilk would like to install "in place of detente." This is what he called it: "Brilliant victory."

Reading these bellicose statements by administration officials, you wonder what they are counting on. Can they really not see how futile and dangerous for themselves are the dreams of a "brilliant victory" after a "long" nuclear war? Thus is it not time, during talks, to ponder seriously, calmly and soberly the present situation in the world characterized by an approximate balance of forces between the USSR and the United States, the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO, and to return to the path of a realistic policy based on the principle of equality and identical security?

The Soviet Union has again declared convincingly, precisely and clearly its readiness to go its half of the way toward an understanding on reducing arms levels. As before, it is the United States' turn. The voice of reason dictates the need to curb the nuclear madness.

PATRIARCH PIMEN STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM UN

LD011400 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 1 Jul 82

["Statement by Patriarch Pimen" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- Upon his return from New York Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All-Russian said in a TASS interview: "I am deeply gratified by the opportunity granted to me to speak on behalf of the Russian Orthodox Church at the second special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly. Setting forth from the rostrum of the session the stand of millions of members of our church concerned about the need for progress in the field of disarmament, I was glad to tell the whole world about the active peaceableness of our entire Soviet people."

"I considered and continue considering it important to stress that an expression of these peaceable aspirations of the entire people is the stand of our country's leaders. In this connection it is necessary to stress the important for peace on earth humanitarian content of the Soviet Union's unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which was declared by the head of our state Leonid Brezhnev." [sentence as received]

Patriarch Pimen pointed out that the second special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly is being held in an atmosphere of a tremendous upsurge of the antimilitaristic movement among the widest public circles in different countries of the world. "We hope that the delegates to the session will not remain indifferent to the will of the peoples, as lasting and just peace can be a fruit of only joint efforts by statesmen and peoples of the world. The churches and other religious organizations, including the Russian Orthodox Church, will further do their duty of educating the believers in the spirit of peace," the patriarch said.

Patriarch Pimen said that he had familiarized the participants in the second special session on disarmament with the results of the world conference "Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe" which was held in Moscow in May this year. "The work of the conference of prominent representatives from eight religions of the world from 90 countries was marked by exceptional spiritual enthusiasm and serious involvement in the essence of the problems pertaining to the defence of peace, which were under discussion," Patriarch Pimen stressed.

"The conference adopted an appeal to the second special session on disarmament containing calls stemming from the depth of our hearts -- resolutely condemn the policy of confrontation and hostility, completely embark on the path of mutual cooperation, work for the settlement of conflicts only through peaceful means, take bold and effective decisions to deliver the world from nuclear threat. This document was circulated by us among the delegates to the session."

Then the head of the Russian Orthodox Church said: "Heads and representatives of all churches and religious organizations existing in the Soviet Union will come together in a few days in the Trinity-Sergius monastery. We will discuss the results of the past world conference and the tasks confronting us, religious figures, in a difficult time threatening an outbreak of an all-destructive nuclear conflagration. With God's aid we must work so that wisdom and good should prevail over the forces of evil."

CANADIANS SUPPORT PEACE CONGRESS PROPOSALS

LD300728 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 30 Jun 82

["Canadians Reject U.S. Diktat" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 30 June TASS -- "Will Canada become a nuclear-free zone or not? This question is now asked by Canadians who have realized for the first time that Canada's participation in NATO and the U.S.-dominated NORAD creates the danger of its being drawn into a U.S. missile-nuclear conspiracy against the peace and security of the peoples." This is said in an Ottawa dispatch by Nikolay Bragin, published in PRAVDA today.

At a meeting of the parliamentary Foreign Policy and National Defence Committee there was a sharp division between supporters of a policy of blindly following commitments in NATO and those parliamentarians who took a realistic view of things and who stated that Canada had nothing to do with Washington's nuclear ambitions, PRAVDA's correspondent writes.

Representatives of the New Democratic Party, which ranks third for the number of seats in Parliament, demanded that the government immediately refuse to take part in testing new types of weapons of mass annihilation.

Protest demonstrations against the planned tests of cruise missiles took place in many Canadian cities. The demonstrators demanded that any types of American nuclear weapons and means of delivery, sited at NORAD bases in Canada, should be removed from Canadian territory. The municipal councils of 33 cities decided to hold a referendum in support of proposals for the reduction of armaments and disarmament during local government elections, the dispatch says.

Hundreds of thousands of Canadians openly declare that they do not wish to reconcile themselves to U.S. diktat, the purpose of which is to secure Canada's support of the U.S. plans for using missile-nuclear weapons against the USSR and other socialist countries. The new proposal of the Canadian Peace Congress for making Canadian territory a nuclear-free zone is widely supported by the public, Nikolay Bragin writes.

'IMPERIALIST PIRACY' SEEN IN LEBANON, IRAN, DRA

NC011432 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Excerpts] In all the countries of the world, including the Soviet Union and Iran, the United States is known as the direct conductor of Israel's crimes in Lebanon, and they demand that an end be put to the aggression and that Israeli troops be withdrawn from Lebanese territory. Various countries of the world are incessantly and increasingly demanding in a loud voice that imperialist piracy in other parts of the world also be ended.

Lebanon is not the only country where the United States participates in the aggression. Let us for example glance at the situation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Like the Iranians, the Afghans accomplished a revolution that overthrew despotism. Like you, they want to build a new life as they desire. The people of Afghanistan have now gained their initial successes and if the U.S. imperialists and their associates had not prevented it, they would have gained further successes in achieving the objectives they have set. The United States which, by the hands of the Israeli aggressors, is fighting against Lebanon, is acting against Afghanistan with the help of sell-out mercenaries hired from among counterrevolutionaries and brigands. You in your country, Iran, are well aware of what kind of people these people are.

Those people -- whose hands are stained with the blood of Afghan toilers and who, like Judas who filled his pockets with the 30 silver pieces, have filled their pockets with U.S. dollars -- cannot be the representatives of Afghanistan anywhere, in any organization or in any country. Only affronters of Islam, or people who have been fooled by imperialist propaganda, can call these people strugglers in the path of Islam. Those who, weapon in hand, are involved in the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's legal government, do not have the right to sit at the negotiating table to discuss the peaceful solution of affairs related to the Afghan situation. The U.S. imperialists and those in Iran itself, who have been fooled by the false imperialist propaganda to this effect, want to do something so that the mercenaries can participate in the talks as the legal representatives of the Afghan people.

Dear friends, as you are aware yourselves, to please its masters in distorting the situation, the imperialist propaganda network does not spare any efforts to show that white is black. For instance, the imperialist propaganda network claims that allegedly the U.S. Navy has been stationed in the Persian Gulf to defend vital U.S. interests there, while you yourselves know that stationing this armada near Iranian coasts is a danger to your country, to other Persian Gulf countries and to universal peace. The Iranian press has repeatedly written that U.S. imperialists were involved in fanning the flames of the armed Iran-Iraq conflict, too. According to a Tehran newspaper Uncle Sam is sitting in a corner watching the bloody Iran-Iraq conflict and is rubbing his hands with joy. This at a time when, as a result of this conflict, Abadan and Qasr-e Shirin have been turned into mounds of ashes and many of Iran's southern oil resources lie idle. These are the fruits of the colonialist policy of divide and rule which the U.S. imperialists have always been implementing.

The nature of this policy is the same in the case of Lebanon, Afghanistan and your country, Iran. It only differs in the forms and dimensions of colonialist piracy.

It is in view of the above that one is extremely surprised to hear some personalities say that allegedly the United States and the Soviet Union are jointly acting in the Near East. Dear friends, it is clear that only a blind person cannot see the deep gap that separates the policies of the Soviet Union and of the United States in this region.

On the one side we see the Soviet Union -- the tireless struggler for peace and the devoted friend of nations in their anti-imperialist struggles, and on the other the United States -- the fortress of imperialism and colonialism and the suppressor of nations' freedom. Anyone who does not want to see this deep gap is unwilling to see reality as it is.

Dear friends, I thank you for your attention. Until we meet again.

EUROPEAN NONALIGNED MEETING HELD IN BELGRADE

LD011646 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade July 1 TASS -- A conference of representatives of the foreign ministries of neutral and non-aligned European countries participating in the Madrid meeting has opened here today. It is attended by delegates from Austria, Cyprus, Finland, Lichtenstein, Malta, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

The conference will discuss the contribution which the European neutral and non-aligned countries should make towards the successful completion of the Madrid meeting.

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS HELD IN KIRGIZ SSR

GF011132 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Summary] An international medical congress of vascular ailments has been held in Frunze, the capital of Kirgiz SSR. The scientists who arrived in Frunze from abroad to participate in the congress also acquainted themselves with the work of the Kirgiz Research Institute for Cardiac Diseases and visited a number of other medical centers.

MIDEAST, NUCLEAR ARMS TOPICS OF REAGAN TALK

TASS Report

LD011438 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Washington 1 July TASS -- President Reagan has given a press conference, in the course of which he has touched upon certain problems of the administration's foreign and domestic policies. Most of the questions put by journalists concerned the situation in the Middle East, where Israel, backed by the United States, has perpetrated a brazen aggression against Lebanon, taking a death toll of tens of thousands.

The very character of the questions put to Reagan confirms that there is a widespread conviction in the United States, as in the world at large, that the Israeli invasion was prepared by the Begin government in advance and in close contact with the U.S. administration. The question put by an ABC correspondent is quite indicative in this respect: "Many Arab states are saying that if Israel invades Beirut...it can only be because you have given Israel a green light to do so. Have you done so? Will you? And what will be your attitude if Israel goes into West Beirut?"

The President tried to mislead public opinion by his answer and to confuse the Arab states. "No, I've given no green light whatsoever," he claimed. "An impression that I know some of the neighbouring states there have had from the beginning is that somehow we were aware of this and we gave permission or something. No, we were caught as much by surprise as anyone."

Reagan, of course, chose not to lay emphasis on the fact that just on the eve of the aggression there had been intensive talks in Washington with one of the chief architects of the invasion of Lebanon, Israeli Defence Minister Sharon, and that immediately after the Israeli invasion the White House gave a red carpet welcome to Israeli Prime Minster Begin.

Reagan's statements about the U.S. objectives in Lebanon were indicative as well. It may seem that the case in point is an American state rather than a sovereign country in the Arab East. Listing these objectives, the President, in particular, named the establishment of a central government and the withdrawal of "foreign forces," primarily the Syrians, representing the inter-Arab peace-keeping forces, and also the PLO forces from the country. Small wonder that one of the correspondents observed in this connection that the policies and goals of the U.S. and Israel in the Middle East "have become identical".

As for Reagan's claims that the United States sought a "diplomatic settlement" of the conflict in the Middle East and does not want bloodshed, attention should be drawn to the fact that on one else but the U.S. representative to the Security Council imposed a veto the other day on France's draft resolution on Lebanon. All the other members of the council voted for that draft, the adoption of which would help to achieve a diplomatic settlement of the conflict. The United States and Israel alone voted against the latest resolution of the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on the Palestinian question, which demands the immediate termination of combat operations by all the sides and the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli armed forces from Lebanese territory.

It was with utmost cynicism that Reagan stated that he was concerned over the use by Israel of U.S.-made pellet bombs in Lebanon and that the U.S. administration had "a review going" of the use of such U.S. weapons by Israel. As if one did not see with the unaided eye that these weapons are employed to promote the purposes of aggression and mass killings!

As recently as June 27 General A. Yariv, former Israeli military intelligence chief, confirmed at a press conference that the Israeli Armed Forces were using in Lebanon U.S.-made cluster bombs. Everyone knows, however, that this is a direct violation of the 1981 international convention banning or limiting the use of specific types of conventional weapons which can be considered to inflict excessive damage or to have an indiscriminate effect. Cluster and pellet bombs are precisely such weapons.

It should be observed in this context that along with a report on the White House press conference, the newspaper Washington POST carries a news dispatch which, quoting NATO specialists, says that Israel used in the course of its invasion new types of weaponry now developed experimentally in the United States. Small wonder that the Pentagon which views the Middle East as a proving ground for testing its weapons intends to send to Tel Aviv a special expert team to study the use of U.S. arms in Lebanon.

Answering a question about Haig's resignation and replacement by Shultz in the post of secretary of state, Reagan said that that replacement meant no change in U.S. foreign policy. The President regards as the main achievement of his administration that the United States "started the rebuilding" of its defences, that is, launched an unprecedented build-up of strategic and conventional weapons resulting in the dramatic aggravation of the international situation.

The President made it clear that the administration intended to continue to ignore the protests of its partners, the West European countries and Japan, against Washington discriminatory one-sided decision to ban the sales of equipment with U.S. components to the Soviet Union for building a gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. The President tried to justify this decision, viewed by the U.S. allies as a gross violation by the Reagan administration of the agreements recently reached at the Versailles meeting, as "a matter of principle".

Reagan said he could not answer the question whether the administration was going to preserve or lift in the near future the "sanctions" imposed by the United States on Argentina during the Falkland (Malvinas) crisis.

In conclusion of the press conference Reagan said that, in his view, the incident with Labour Secretary Donovan, accused of links with organized crime, was over. The President added he did not consider that secretary, connected with the Mafia, to be "an embarrassment" to the administration. "I'm going to be sticking with him," Reagan said.

Meanwhile, Robert Byrd, the Democratic leader in the Senate, sent a letter to President Reagan demanding that he make available to the U.S. Congress all the information collected by the FBI on Donovan's contacts with the Mafia.

TV Report

LD020716 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 1 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by A. Kaverznev]

[Text] Yesterday, the Washington administration informed the world that in the evening President Reagan would speak at a press conference, which would be carried on television. This happened at 0400 Moscow time. The President met with journalists officially for the first time in 6 weeks. As was expected, some of the questions dealt with the resignation of Haig and the situation in Lebanon. On the whole, again there was nothing new.

The position with respect to Israel was as usual presented to the American public in a fairly vague manner. Reagan said that he did not give the green light to Israel for an invasion of Lebanon; that the United States knew nothing in advance. He was asked whether it was true that when in Washington Begin assured him that Israeli troops would not storm West Beirut. No, answered the President, Begin did not give any kind of guarantee. Thus, the President sort of dissociates himself from the actions of Israel and at the same time is clearly afraid to somehow connect these actions. Reagan also repeated the formulas for a settlement which I have spoken about in connection with his instructions to Habib.

Concerning Haig's resignation, the President said that the foreign policy which is being formulated in his study in the White House with the participation of the State Department will undergo no change. Some of the President's statements and answers were devoted to economic problems. According to Reagan, the situation in the United States is improving, but Americans must still have patience. The President also announced that there will be no change in his decision on (?disciplinary) trade and economic measures concerning our country.

This press conference was Reagan's last official activity before his departure for California, where the President will spend the greater part of July. As to Haig, after his final conference with Reagan and with his replacement Shultz, today or tomorrow he will leave the grand office of chief of the State Department. Journalists were told that nothing is known about Haig's plans for the next coming months.

Broadcast to Arab World

LD012112 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan held a press conference on 30 June at which he answered a number of questions on the aggression in Lebanon. The President's tone, even his answers, show that the main task Reagan set for himself when he summoned the reporters was to minimize the acuteness of the rapidly growing displeasure caused by U.S. participation in the Israeli aggression on Lebanon, not just in Arab and the socialist countries but in NATO countries. For instance, the President said that the United States was not aware of the fact that Israel was preparing to attack Lebanon and that in general it is very saddened by this event.

This is not the first time Reagan has played bad roles, but we are faced here with the extermination of an entire people and fascist methods in the full sense of the word in the promulgation of a genocide policy that has led today to tens of thousands of Palestinian and Lebanese victims. He turned this tragedy into a farce, and the least that can be said about this is that it is unethical. Besides, neither the two Israeli leaders, Begin and Sharon, nor former U.S. Secretary of State Haig concealed this.

Finally, there is graphic evidence of Washington's participation in the aggression in the stance of its U.N. representatives, who did their best to prevent the adoption of any resolution demanding a halt to Israeli aggression or even condemning it.

But there are aspects in which Reagan was not far from the truth when he spoke about Washington's aims in Lebanon. The President said that there are four goals: establishment of a strong government in Lebanon, guaranteeing security of Israel's borders, expulsion of the Syrians and Palestinians from Lebanon and Lebanon's participation in the Camp David process. To put it plainly, this means to establish a pro-American and pro-Israeli government in Lebanon, to partition Lebanon into enclaves and to deprive the Palestinians finally of even their hopes for their own state. But aren't these the goals pursued by the Zionist Israeli leadership?

Rejection of Arsenals Freeze

LD021012 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] President Reagan has rejected the idea of freezing nuclear arsenals. Many statesmen and public organizations in the United States have been calling for such a freeze. The President was speaking in Los Angeles at a meeting with newspaper editors of Western states. He praised his unprecedented program of strategic rearmament. President Reagan admitted that the construction of a base for new Trident strategic submarines in Bangor, Washington [as heard], was arousing protests among population of the neighboring areas. However, he said the construction would continue.

Answering a question about the situation in Lebanon, the President reported that Washington had been informed about the mobilization of Israeli reservists and the concentration of regular troops along the Lebanese border a short while before the Israeli invasion.

Reason for START Talks

LD021016 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] At a meeting with newsmen on Thursday, President Reagan resorted to another falsification. Speaking of American-Soviet talks on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms, he claimed that the unprecedented military program of the United States had forced the Soviet Union to start talks. The Soviet Union has always spoken for a constructive dialogue with the United States on this issue of vital importance for the entire humanity.

It is Washington that was forced to get down to the Geneva talks under the pressure of the massive antiwar movement mounting in many countries, including the United States.

At the meeting with newspaper editors, the President recognized there were growing antiwar feelings in the country, in particular a movement for freezing nuclear arsenals.

PRAVDA Review

LD021046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 2 Jul 82

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] President Reagan of the United States spoke at a news conference in Washington. PRAVDA says in this connection: Reagan's remarks about U.S. aims in Lebanon were revealing. The President listed them as including, in particular, the creation of a central government and the withdrawal from the country of foreign forces, primarily Syrian, that form the inter-Arab forces and the PLO forces. It is not surprising that one of the correspondents commented that the policies and aims of the United States and Israel in the Middle East totally coincide.

As for Reagan's assertions that the United States is striving for a diplomatic settlement of the conflict in the Middle East and does not want bloodshed, one's attention is drawn to the fact that it was the United States representative in the UN Security Council who recently vetoed the French draft resolution on Lebanon.

Reagan's statement that he is concerned about reports of Israel using American-made pellet bombs in Lebanon was blatantly cynical. It is well-known that these weapons are being used to further the aims of aggression and for mass killing.

IZVESTIYA ON WATERGATE, NEW 'IMPERIAL PRESIDENCY'

PM011355 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 16 June publishes on page 5 under the headline "The Gates of Corruption and Lawlessness" a 2,000-word article by M. Sturua in Washington pegged to the 10th anniversary of the Watergate scandal. Sturua portrays this episode not as an extraordinary incident but as "the essence of the American way of life" -- as evidenced by the fact that the participants in the scandal are now rich from the royalties from their memoirs while the policeman who discovered the crime is living on welfare; and by the fact that the subsequent Carter and Reagan administrations continue to throw up their share of corruption. But, Sturua goes on, the situation is deteriorating as an "imperial presidency" is reborn, with power in the hands of the few and Reagan "representing not the millions-strong mass of people but a handful of millionaires."

A.P. SHITIKOV LEADS DELEGATION TO MONGOLIA

LD012128 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1625 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 July (TASS) -- Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Mongolian People's Great Hural, today received the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is here on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the People's Great Hural. A conversation took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Yesterday, the delegation made a trip around the country. They visited the Ubsunurskiy Aymag where they learned about the activities of the local bodies of power.

NOVIKOV WELCOMES MONGOLIA'S BATMONH AT AIRPORT

PM241441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Stopping Over in Moscow"]

[Text] J. Batmonh, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, was in Moscow on his way home from Budapest 14-17 June.

At the airport J. Batmonh was welcomed and seen off by I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

DPRK ENVOY SPEAKS AT MOSCOW PLANT RALLY

SK302324 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Dear listeners: As we reported earlier, beginning 25 June, the Soviet Union is observing a month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to make the foreign troops withdraw from South Korea and to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country in a democratic way.

Marking this occasion, working people's rallies and gatherings are being held in the Soviet Union. At these rallies and gatherings, the just cause of the Korean people is being supported and the fraternal Korean people's achievements attained in the socialist construction are being introduced to the Soviet people.

Yesterday, the Moscow (Vladimirov) electric plant held a rally in solidarity with the cause of the Korean people. A Moscow radio reporter reports on the rally as follows:

Representatives of the workers of the plant gathered together in the conference room of the plant. They warmly welcomed the Korean guests invited to the rally -- Comrade (Kim Se-pong), charge d'affaires of the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union and other embassy staff members.

Speaking at the rally, Comrade (Rogachev), chairman of the plant's Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, said:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean] The joint struggle for peace and socialism binds together the peoples of our two countries. The relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK are based on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Soviet people have a deep sympathy with the Korean people regarding the division of their fatherland. Nearly 30 years have elapsed since the conclusion of the armistice agreement in Korea. Nevertheless, no solid peace has been achieved yet in Korea. In the south, there are 40,000 U.S. troops armed with nuclear weapons and other most up-to-date weapons.

The dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan regime, (?which is begging for the permanent presence of the U.S. troops), is ruthlessly trampling the democratic rights of the South Korean people. It has sent hundreds of patriots to prison. The U.S. ruling circle is planning to continue the occupation of South Korea. All of this is creating a serious obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea. [end recording]

Saying that the CPSU and the Soviet Government and people are fully supporting the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the fatherland, Comrade (Rogachev) went on to say: The CPSU and the Soviet Government and people firmly support the constructive proposals which the KWP [Korean Workers Party] and the DPRK Government put forth to create favorable conditions for the reunification of the country. The Soviet people oppose the maneuvers aimed at aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula, which are being sought by the South Korean authorities and those outlaws from across the ocean. At the same time, they firmly demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea.

In conclusion, Comrade (Rogachev) in the name of the workers of the plant wished the fraternal Korean people a new success in socialist construction and in the implementation of the decision of the Sixth KWP Congress.

Speaking next at the rally, Comrade (Kim Se-pong), charge d'affaires of the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union, said:

[Begin (Kim Se-pong) recording] Dear comrades: I express deep appreciation for inviting us to the rally at this plant held in connection with the beginning of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle to make the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces withdraw from South Korea and to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The Soviet people's and the Soviet social circle's support for and solidarity with the Korean people struggling for the reunification of the fatherland are a valued encouragement for our people and a serious blow for the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. As you comrades are fully aware, 32 years have elapsed since the U.S. imperialists ignited the war of aggression in Korea and (?29 years) have passed since they tasted the shameful defeat in that war of aggression. [end recording]

To those who attended the rally, Comrade (Kim Se-pong) explained the steps which the DPRK Government has taken for the situation created on the Korean Peninsula and for the reunification of the country and went on to say:

[Begin recording] The Soviet people are firmly denouncing the U.S. imperialists for continuing the occupation of South Korea and seeking new war maneuvers and are raising the voice of solidarity with our people's struggle to achieve the cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep gratitude to the Soviet party, government and people for the invariable support for and solidarity with our people's just cause for the reunification of the fatherland. At the same time, I firmly believe that, on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, the entire Soviet people and social circles will actively expose and denounce the U.S. imperialists' and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique's schemes for two Koreas and their war policy, and will render firm support for and take measures of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Our people value highly friendship and unity with the Soviet people and will do everything to further strengthen and develop relations. I wish the entire Soviet people and the (?workers of this plant) new success in the vast work advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress and in the socialist economic construction to usher in the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union.

U.S. imperialist aggressors, withdraw from South Korea at once!

Long live the invincible friendsip and unity between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union! [applause] [end recording]

A letter of resolution expressing solidarity with the Korean people's struggle was adopted at the rally.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES NEW BANGLADESH COUNTERPART

LD011324 Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko has addressed a telegram to Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh A.R. Shamsul Doha congratulating him in conjunction with his appointment to that post.

In a reply telegram, A.R. Shamsul Doha expressed heart-felt gratitude for the congratulations.

The telegrams express the hope that friendly relations existing between the two countries will continue to develop and grow stronger for the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Bangladesh.

COMMENTARY ON DRA TALKS WITH PAKISTAN, IRAN

GF011611 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Talks are expected to be held in the near future in Geneva between representatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) and Pakistan, at which the representative of the UN secretary general will also be present.

The talks aim at a political solution regarding the situation existing around Afghanistan, which has been caused by the interference of U.S. imperialism and its friends in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan. (?The Soviet Union favors reaching a speedy solution during these talks.) The DRA in order to achieve such a solution has made a wide range of efforts based on the principles of peaceful coexistence between the states, and on the desire for establishing normal relations with neighboring states. In this connection, on 14 May 1980, the DRA made proposals which contained a specific program for the political solution of the conditions existing around Afghanistan.

These DRA proposals, which were in fact based on earlier proposals made on 24 August 1981 [year as heard] which endorsed the latter proposals, now form the basis of the upcoming talks in Geneva for the DRA delegation.

Dear listeners, for your information we describe the salient features of this program for peace. The program envisages an agreement between the DRA and its neighbors for the cessation of all interference in the domestic affairs of the DRA, and an agreement on preventing the use of the territories of Pakistan and Iran, which are at present being used for interference in Afghanistan by the U.S. imperialists, the northern hegemonists and the international reactionaries in an undeclared war against Afghanistan.

According to the DRA proposals, the achievement of a political solution will become practical only if the representatives of the three participating countries, together with the United States and the USSR, recognize this need.

The DRA has announced that in connection with [words indistinct]. The DRA desires the cooperation of the states in the region in the return of Afghans who went to other countries due to the conditions in their homeland.

The Afghan initiative in (?seeking a political solution of the problem) has attracted the appreciation and support of all the peaceloving states all over the world and the political organizations of the world. It provides a practical basis for achieving a political solution for the situation existing around Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union attaches due importance to these proposals, and its support for the proposals was reiterated during the recent talks between the foreign ministers of the USSR and Afghanistan.

During this meeting it was expressed that the DRA proposals of 14 May 1980 and of 24 August 1981 provide a sound basis for a practical political solution for problems existing around Afghanistan. [Passage indistinct] Problems are solved, however. The political parties in Pakistan are also demanding talks with the Afghan Government, which is actively working toward a solution of the conditions existing around Afghanistan. There is no doubt that not only the people of Afghanistan are interested in finding a political solution to the problems existing around Afghanistan but also the people of Pakistan and Iran.

In this connection representatives of several commercial organizations in Pakistan have also strongly pointed out that Pakistan interests do not lie in having belligerent relations with the DRA but in friendship and cooperation with that country.

In Pakistan, the actions of the counterrevolutionary elements who ran away from Afghanistan and are making bandit-like attacks on villages and cities in Afghanistan have aggravated the political unrest within that country. [passage indistinct] The participation of the Pakistani delegation in the Geneva talks has come about because the ruling circles of Pakistan cannot ignore public opinion there.

But as far as the DRA is concerned, its stand is clear. As Babrak Karmal, the Afghan leader, said in his statement at the national conference of the PDPA [held on 15 March 1982 in Kabul], the DRA considers working for peace the basis of its (?foreign policy for the region and the world). This is the stand of the government and people of Afghanistan regarding the solution of international problems and similarly regarding finding a political solution for the problems existing around Afghanistan.

The future will reveal the stand Pakistan will take at the talks.

DRA LITERARY GROUP CONTINUES VISIT TO TASHKENT

GF301441 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Summary] A group of DRA poets and writers who came to participate in the DRA Literature Week organized in the Soviet Union are continuing their visit to Uzbekistan. The guests from this friendly country have visited the Tashkent branch of the Central Museum of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and have acquainted themselves with the activities of the Uzbek Union of Writers. The DRA men of letters were received by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee yesterday.

VREMYA REPORTS EARTHQUAKE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD011440 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 1 Jun 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] An earthquake with an epicenter in Afghanistan was recorded at 1744 on 1 July. It was felt in Khorog at 3 to 4 points, in Kulyab and Nurek at 3 points and in Dushanbe at 2 to 3 points.

SRV'S LE DUAN LEAVES FOR HOME 1 JULY

LD011422 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, left for home today. He was staying in the Soviet Union on holidays at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

RESIDENTS PROTEST ICBM TESTS IN MICRONESIA

LD012320 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1320 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] New York, 1 Jul (TASS) -- TASS correspondent V. Vasilets reports:

The Pentagon is continuing tests of intercontinental ballistic missiles on Micronesia, the U.S.-administered UN trustee territory, despite the fact that they represent a direct threat to the lives of the local populace.

In protest against the unlawful militarization of islands that do not belong to the United States some 400 local residents have set up tents on Kwajalein Atoll, which has become a target for missiles launched from California. This demonstrations, however, has not stopped the American generals. Last week more ballistic missiles were launched, and another series is being prepared. According to the Washington POST newspaper, a high-ranking Pentagon spokesman has said that "the demonstrators will not stop the execution of our program." The organizers of the protest demonstration, which started 12 days ago, have decided to extend it regardless of the danger to their lives.

Washington is adapting Micronesia to serve its own military and strategic needs despite the UN decisions and the hopes of its population. As is known, the UN mandate given the United States in 1947 for administration of the "Pacific islands" obliged Washington to prepare them for self-rule and independence. But the United States adopted a course of dismemberment of Micronesia, foisting on its individual parts varying degrees of dependence.

At the latest session of the UN Trusteeship Council held in UN headquarters recently, the spokesman for the Marshall Islands, A. (Balos), called on the international public to support the Micronesians' demands for independence and to work toward a moratorium on the testing of intercontinental missiles in the vicinity of Kwajalein Atoll. He recalled that in the last 10 years Washington has spent several million dollars on turning the atoll into its testing ground but has done precisely nothing to benefit the local inhabitants. They have, furthermore, been expelled from their homes.

Micronesians are today not threatened by missiles with nuclear devices, but many of them well recall the times when the "mushrooms" of nuclear explosions hung over the atolls. In the fifties the Pentagon held dozens of nuclear tests there, leaving the island biosphere poisoned by radiation for present and future generations of Micronesians.

The demonstration on Kwajalein Atoll is just one indication that the movement against the militarization of the territory and for it to become a nuclear-free zone is widening in Micronesia. Like the other island states of the Pacific, the permanent representative of Fiji in the United Nations, F. Bole, told the second special session on disarmament of the UN General Assembly in New York: We are well aware of the destructive consequences of nuclear tests for the environment and health of our citizens.

He recalled that after World War II the United States, Britain and France carried out more than 200 nuclear explosions on the coral atolls of the Pacific Ocean. Unless that criminal practice is stopped, F. Bole said, the greater part of our region will prove uninhabitable.

USE OF MYCOTOXINS IN KAMPUCHEA DISPUTED

LD012110 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 1 Jul 82

["Bluffing by U.S. State Department" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- "Examination of American verbal notes and the congressional report of former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig reveal the falsehood of their tests and reports by 'eyewitnesses'", Soviet biolotist Professor Nikolay Antonov writes in a comment on charges by Washington officials against the USSR and Vietnam that they had allegedly used chemical weapons in South East Asia. "One example," he says in the July 2 issue of the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly, "is the testing of samples which the United States considers as a 'weighty proof' of the charges. The samples under testing were leaves of plants and a water sample delivered to the United States, allegedly from the same area of the supposed use of mycotoxins in Kampuchea. Three types of mycotoxins were reported to have been found on the leaves, and only one in the water. But this is impossible in conditions of a real use of mycotoxins. The water of a pond would also have been infected with the three mycotoxins. As stable substances, they could not have decomposed to a significant extent during the sample testing".

"Ironically, the tests have allegedly indicated a mycotoxin content of 0.006 per cent in terms of weight both in the leaves and the water", the biologist continues. "Although the depth of the pond is thousands of times greater than the thickness of the leaves, it follows from the test results that thousands of times more toxins were dropped per unit of water surface than per unit of the surface of the leaves. But this can never happen either. Finally, according to the water sample testing cited, over 600 kilogrammes of mycotoxins would have fallen on each hectare of the pond surface. To achieve that density of infection, you would have had to spend hundreds of chemical shells or missiles. In short, while fabricating the false evidence its makers never even tried to make it seem plausible".

The Soviet biologist refutes other falsehoods by the Department of State and comes to the conclusion: The United States resorts to slander in an effort to divert attention away from the effects of the American chemical war in Vietnam in the 1960s and '70s, to justify its reluctance to conduct businesslike talks on banning chemical weapons and its decision to launch large-scale production of chemical weapons.

POLISH WRITER CITED ON WEST, 'POLISH CARD'

LD010934 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 1 Jul 82

["The West's 'Polish Card'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- "The events taking place in Poland have been the subject of constant 'interest' on the part of the West since August 1980. The more aggravated the economic and political crisis in Poland became, the more extremist and antisocial became the demands posed by certain groups of Solidarity leaders. The more often strikes erupted organized for political purpose, the greater the joy this brought to 'psychological warfare' experts in Washington, London and Paris," writes Polish publicist Ewa Boniecka in the latest issue of the newspaper MOSCOW NEWS.

In the rigid confrontation with socialist countries carried out by the U.S. and imposed by it on its West European allies, Poland is ascribed the part of an "ancillary" tool. The West counted on the crisis in Poland to cause the weakening of the entire socialist community.

"And when the decision was taken last December 13 to introduce martial law, the West decided that the 'Polish card' was slipping from its hands. The Reagan administration, following its policy of diktat, resorted to economic and political 'sanctions', which are an open interference in Poland's internal affairs. It is also forcing its allies in Europe to introduce similar sanctions.... All that, plus a virulent propaganda campaign, took place under the hypocritical mottoes 'defence of human rights' and 'expression of sympathy with the Polish people.'

"The Poles fully realize that the West is not interested in the destiny of the Polish people and that they must cope with their problems themselves, that they can count on real assistance only from their socialist allies and have provided convincing proof of their friendship and realization of understanding of Poland's problem. The betting on the 'Polish card', the article stresses, proved to be ineffectual. Poland's enemies were unable to use it to achieve a split in the socialist world."

USSR, CSSR SIGN GAS TRANSIT AGREEMENT IN PRAGUE

LD021044 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Prague, July 2 (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Leonid Latyshev reports:

The 200,000 millionth cubic meter of gas has passed through the transit gas pipeline, through which natural gas is supplied from the Soviet Union to West European countries. The first branch of the transit gas pipeline was put into service late in 1972. West European countries -- the FRG, France and Austria -- have received over that time a quantity of gas equivalent to 28 million tons of high-quality coal. The long operation of the gas pipeline has proved its reliability and high skills of the personnel servicing it.

Talks have been completed in Prague between Soviet and Czechoslovak government delegations on the question of transit of additional quantities of natural gas via Czechoslovakia's territory to the states of Western Europe. An agreement on the transit of gas was signed on behalf of their governments by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister N.G. Osipov and Czechoslavak First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister L. Vodrazka [name and title as received]

DOLGIKH MEETS RETURNING KUZNETSOV DELEGATION

LD301630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Comrade Kuznetsov returned from Belgrade to Moscow today. At the invitation of the LCY Central Committee it took part in the work of the 12th LCY Congress. The delegation was met by Comrade Dolgikh and other officials at Moscow airport.

CONCLUDING LCY CONGRESS DELIBERATIONS REPORTED

LD292350 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 TASS -- The 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia ended its deliberations here today. For four days representatives of two million of Yugoslav Communists discussed vital problems of the further social and economic development of the country, charted ways for strengthening the leading role of the party in all spheres of life of Yugoslav society, and for consolidating the party's ideological, political and organisational unity.

The congress approved the report on the work of the LCY Central Committee and the guidelines of the party work in the period between the 11th and 12th congresses the reports on the work of the Commission on Party Rules and the Auditing Commission. The delegates passed the resolution "The Role and the Tasks of the LCY in the Struggle for the Development of Socialist Self-Government, for the Material and Social Progress of the Country". The documents map out the tasks of communists in the field of social and economic development of the republic, the improvement of the political system of Yugoslavia and the activities of the party in overcoming difficulties and negative phenomena.

The congress passed the resolution "The League of Communists of Yugoslavia in the Struggle for Peace, Equal International Cooperation and Socialism All Over the World".

In a special resolution the 12th Congress of the LCY condemned the Israeli aggression against independent Lebanon. The delegates expressed full support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation in its struggle against the Israeli aggression, for a just solution of the Mid-Eastern Crisis, and the granting of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The congress confirmed the powers of the new members of the Central Committee, of the Commission on Party Rules and the Auditing Commission of the LCY. The first plenary meeting of the Central Committee elected the Presidium of the LCY CC. In keeping with the party rules, M. Ribicci was elected chairman of the Presidium of the LCY CC for a term of one year. N. Stojanovic was elected secretary of the Presidium of the LCY CC.

USSR-HUNGARY CULTURAL COMMISSION MEETING

Kadar Receives Demichev

LD301644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, received today Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, heading a USSR delegation to the 18th session of an intergovernmental Soviet-Hungarian Commission on Cultural Cooperation. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Demichev, Aczel Sign Protocol

LD012252 Moscow TASS International Service in Rdssian 1935 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, 1 Jul (TASS) -- The 18th session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Hungarian Commission on Cultural Cooperation ended in Budapest with the signing of a protocol. The document was signed by Aczel, chairman of the Hungarian section, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and by Demichev, chairman of the Soviet section, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

The commission stated that the broad and multifaceted cultural links between the two countries successfully complement the close political and economic cooperation, promote spiritual enrichment, the strengthening of fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

The 5-year plan of Soviet-Hungarian cultural and scientific cooperation is being successfully implemented. The implementation of jointly elaborated plans and proposals serves to improve the quality and enhance the effectiveness of links in the sphere of culture, art, science and education.

In the current year jointly organized cultural measures will be devoted primarily to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. At the session there was discussion of topical problems of international cultural links. The commission advocated further development of international cultural cooperation, stressing that it promotes the cause of peace and the creation of an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding among peoples.

The work of the commission took place in a spirit of complete mutual understanding and friendship.

OFFICIALS AT FILIPOV AIRPORT WELCOME LISTED

PM280927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 82 p 1

[TASS report under general heading: "On Official Visit"]

[Text] G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, arrived in Moscow on an official friendly visit 21 June at the Soviet Government's invitation.

At Vnukovo Airport G. Filipov was warmly greeted at the aircraft ramp by N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Yu.V. Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Polibburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Also present at the meeting were I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairmen A.K. Antonov and N.V. Talyzin; USSR ministers V.V Listov, N.A. Maltsev, I.G. Pavlovskiy, and M.S. Shkabardnya; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; N.I. Ryzhkov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; USSR First Deputy Ministers V.G. Kulikov, N.D. Komarov and V.F. Maltsev; USSR Deputy Minister B.Ye. Panyakov; A.G. Yegorov, chairman of the central board of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society and director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism; USSR Foreign Ministry section chiefs V.F. Grybyakov and D.S. Nikiforov and other officials.

The welcoming party included D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, and representatives of Moscow's working people.

The state flags of Bulgaria and the USSR were hoisted and an honor guard of Moscow garrison troops was drawn up on the airfield in the guest's honor. The band played the two countries' state anthems. N.A. Tikhonov and G. Filipov inspected the Soviet servicemen.

The streets and squares through which the motorcade, accompanied by an honorary escort of motorcyclists, passed were decked with the state flags of Bulgaria and the USSR and greetings posters.

JOINT USSR-FRANCE SPACE MISSION DRAWS TO CLOSE

Crew Prepares for Return

LD011006 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Mission Control Centre July 1 TASS -- The international Soviet-French crew are completing joint work on board the orbital complex Salyut-7--Soyuz T-5 -- Soyuz T-6. Today the cosmonauts have carried out another cycle of astrophysical research with the use of "Piramig" and "P.C.N." equipment, carried out a "posture" medical experiment.

Preparations have been started for descent from the orbit of the transport space ship Soyuz T-6, in which Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Aleksander Ivanchenkov and Jean-Loup Chretien are to return to earth tomorrow. The crew are checking on the serviceability of the life supporting and propulsion control systems, will carry out a test starting of the propulsion engine.

The cosmonauts are transferring into the descent vehicle and stowing containers with the materials of carried out research, and into the orbital module of the space ship -- the used equipment. Thus, in particular, cine and photo film, magazines, ampules with substances obtained in the course of technological experiments, inserts with biological objects are to be brought back to earth.

In the evening the crew will report during a TV communication session from board the orbital research station Salyut-7 on the completion of joint research.

According to telemetric measurements and reports from the orbits, all systems of the space research complex are functioning normally. Anatoliy Berezovoy, Valentin Lebedev, Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Aleksandr Ivanchenkov and Jean-Loup Chretien are in good health and feeling well.

Officials Discuss Mission

LD012134 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- "All the experiments planned for the joint Soviet-French space mission have been completed. Envoys of the Soviet Union and France have displayed 'space' enthusiasm in implementing the interesting and complex programme of research," Professor Abram Genin, head of the medico-biological programme of the mission, said. I will add as a physician, he pointed out, that medical problems were tackled strictly according to plan. The cosmonauts are in good health and we have no worry on this score. Abram Genin together with the other Soviet and French scientists working in space research spoke today to Soviet and foreign journalists at the press-centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

The Soviet-French crew display capability and excellent training, the scientist said. Despite their load of work, they have performed additional optional medical and biological experiments. We will summarize their results when film and other "evidence" of experiments is brought back to earth, Abram Genin stressed.

His French colleague, Leonard Purselo, noted the vast importance of the work of the Soviet-French space crew for science. For instance, the idea that man aided by instruments can analyze more thoroughly and profoundly than machines the phenomena he comes across in the extreme conditions of outer space is being confirmed. This is made possible by human reason and a capacity for self-analysis which no computer can replace.

Doctor Daniel Sacott, who is responsible for the scientific programme of the joint Soviet-French mission at the National Space Research Centre, stressed that the programme drawn up for the experiments was qualitatively new, going farther than the earlier ones. It was performed efficiently, and there were no negative deviations during the flight.

CONTINUING REACTION TO U.S. PIPELINE SANCTIONS

UK Dissatisfaction Viewed

LD011630 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] London July 1 TASS — TASS correspondent Vitaliy Chukseyev reports:

Washington's attempts at gross diktat in a bid to sacrifice the economic interests of its partners to reach its own political goals have forced the Conservative government of Britian to take protective measures.

Trade Secretary Lord Cockfield has decreed the enforcement of the British bill on protecting trade interests in view of the fact that the controls imposed by the U.S. administration on the operations of the branches of the U.S. companies in other countries, according to him, do damage to British trade interests. Incidentally, that bill, approved by the British Parliament in 1980, was passed precisely to protect British companies against discrimination continuously practised against them by the United States.

The press has estimated that another encroachment of the Reagan administration on Britain's economic interests may cost British business dearly. Today the orders placed with British companies for the "gas for pipes" projects are valued at roughly 200 million pounds. The John Brown engineering company, which has concluded contracts with Soviet organizations to the value of 104 million pounds, is going to be hardest hit. Although John Brown is a British company, according to the newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, it uses the technology of the U.S. General Electric concern to manufacture turbines. The abrogation of the orders of that company alone will mean that 1,700 Britons will lose their jobs.

It is grim economic realities, such as unemployment which is in excess of three million, declining production rates and lack of orders, that are the main reason behind the decision of the Tory government, usually obediently doing the bidding of its senior partner, to disregard its orders this time. According to the newspaper GUARDIAN, Britain is prepared to block U.S. sanctions.

Britain's step, the newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH writes today, amounts to a major decision of principle and will further enhance the escalation of tension in trade between the United States and Western Europe. The newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES stresses that the White House's decision on sanctions was viewed in Western Europe as an attempt to impose American orders beyond the boundaries of the United States. That is why the use of the bill on protecting trade interests, according to the newspaper, should be a clear signal for the United States that it should pay more attention to West European fears over American policy. According to the London press, the British minister of state for trade, Peter Rees, currently on a visit to the United States, is discussing these questions with representatives of the U.S. administration in "tough talks."

FRG Banker Interviewed

DW020923 Moscow in German to Germany 1630 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Interview with Dr Hans Friderichs, Dresdner Bank board chairman, by Aleksandr Gulyakovskiy in Moscow; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Friderichs, how do you visualize the further development of economic relations between our states?

[Answer] During the past 10 years — you will allow me to restrict myself to this period — we have achieved a great deal of success; in my opinion, we have carried out a number of large-scale projects. However, in addition to those, many smaller projects which were nevertheless important for both national economies were implemented as well. I hope that this will continue in the eighties, although I am aware that there are serious international political difficulties we are now struggling against.

[Question] That is true, and in addition the U.S. Government recently widened the sanctions on deliveries to the Soviet Union. Some FRG companies are affected by these sanctions as well. What is your assessment of the situation that has emerged as a result?

[Answer] We have decided to cooperate in the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. This decision was made at a very early stage because it is our view that, on the one hand, this gas is important for Western Europe -- after all, it is not just the Federal Republic that is involved but also some of its neighbor countries. On the other, it is of interest to us to supply the capital equipment for the gas pipeline, that is pipe, compressors and turbines, to be specific. Following the conclusion of the agreement came the so-called American embargo. We continue to hope that we will be able to go through with the agreement because we are loyal to contracts and because we believe that once concluded, agreements must be kept.

[Question] What do you think about the embargo in general?

[Answer] Personally -- and I say this just on my behalf -- I don't think much of economic embargos in principle because history has shown that in general they do not produce the intended effect, and that they seriously disturb world trade. I believe that world trade is an important instrument for improving economic conditions throughout the world and thus for the increasing of mankind's standard of living.

[Question] What we see here is an interconnection between economics and politics.

[Answer] On our part we acknowledge the principle that politics holds priority over economics. By the same token we are certainly aware that economics has often broken ice which still existed politically. However, when I look at the relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic, economics has always been far ahead.

[Question] What are the future fields of cooperation between our states? Where do you see reserves?

[Answer] Let me cite some examples: we are discussing coal liquefication and coal gasification. I am quite certain that the Soviet Union still has large deposits of copper, a metal which we in effect completely lack. I mentioned wood. If the developing countries continue to cut down their forests as they are now, wood will remain an important raw material, and the Soviet Union is rich in that resource. In short, I see quite a few possibilities for partnership.

[Question] Dr Friderichs, while you were federal economics minister you did quite a lot (?much earlier) for the development of the economic relations between our countries. What else would you do now, as the head of one of the FRG's biggest banks?

[Answer] All I can do at the moment to try to provide financial support for the economic options. This is what we have done. We are prepared as before to finance the Yamal project. It goes without saying that I will inform my friends in the federal government about the talks I will be having here in Moscow today and tomorrow so as to attempt to act as a go-between as well.

[Question] What is your opinion of the Soviet trade partners?

[Answer] In my opinion the Soviet Union has been a reliable trade partner to date and this can also be seen by the first natural gas contract. Even in the most critical energy phase of 1973-74, no disturbances occurred in the energy relations with the Soviet Union even though the whole world was in chaos with respect to energy policy. It was helpful to me to have known the top representatives of the Soviet Union for many years so that, simply put, a personal human contact exists as well.

Kornilov on U.S. Ban

LD011458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0445 GMT 1 Jul 82

["Washington's Hopeless Course Toward Undermining International Trade," by international affairs journalist Yuriy Kornilov]

[Excerpts] Hello comrades:

A demonstration of solidarity, Atlantic harmony -- it would appear that Western propaganda has been practicing essays of this kind for a long time in reporting on the results of the conference the leaders of the seven leading capitalist states held at the beginning of June in Versailles, France. However, the ink had not dried on the declaration that the conference participants adopted -- a declaration in which a number of West European states state their demands, in defiance of the United States, among other things that the countries signing the declaration would adhere to a sensible approach to economic relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, -- when Washington again, for the umpteenth time, demonstrated its attitude both to its allies' opinions and to the international obligations that Washington itself has adopted.

President Reagan announced his decision to extend and to substantially widen the ban introduced at the end of last year on the supply of oil and gas extraction equipment to the Soviet Union. The purpose of this step was to try to wreck, or at least complicate, the implementation of one of the largest joint East-West undertakings -- the construction of a 5,000 kilometers gas pipeline which would enable about 30 billion cubic meters of gas to be pumped to the FRG, France, Italy, Austria, and -- in the long term -- other countries as well. Whereas previously only American firms had been prevented from selling their output, the ban has now spread to the output of foreign branches of United States corporations and to foreign companies producing such equipment under American licenses.

"A knockout for Western Europe" is how the Dutch newspaper DE VOLKSKRANT described this move. An acurate rendering, indeed, for although Washington, in embarking on its latest discriminatory step damaging to the Soviet Union, would like to harm the Soviet economy with the help of this action, it is more than obvious that at the same time U.S. ruling circles are pursuing another objective as well -- to make West European countries even more dependent on the U.S., particularly on American oil monopolies, and to weaken its main competitors in France and West Germany. One can easily understand why, as the cartoonists in the bourgeois U.S. newspapers were sketching Uncle Sam jauntily cocking his striped yellow silk hat and decisively turning off the tap of the gas pipeline, a real storm of protest continues in Western Europe and builds up against Washington's actions, actions which were made behind the backs of the Western countries -- including the United States' allies -- without consulting them and evidently in contradiction to their national interests. "The idea that, with the present volume of trade between East and West, it is possible to obtain a lever favoring one of the sides is ridiculous and absurd," said FRG Chancellor Schmidt about the American sanction policy, emphasizing in particular that trade should not be a tool of political pressure and that his government has no intention of bowing to Washington's demands.

The foreign minister of the 10 EEC countries saw the U.S. President's actions as unacceptable to Western Europe. It was noted at the session of the European Council -- and its participants were the heads of state and governments of the 10 Common market partner-countries -- That the sanctions Washington imposed against the USSR in the hope of wrecking the construction of the Yamal to Western Europe gas pipeline, which had been virtually extended to the United States' Western allies, threatened to inflict considerable damage on the West European economies. As UPI notes, it was stated at the session that the tough American measures against European steel exports and supplying components for the Siberian gas pipeline are clear examples of the United States' disregard for the rules of free trade and for vital European interests.

At the same time, many politicians and reporters are emphasizing that, in defiance of the efforts of the United States -- which is trying to destroy East-West trade and economic relations at any price -- the stability and dynamic nature of the Soviet economy makes the Soviet Union an even more attractive partner, a trade and economic partner, especially in the crisis conditions the world capitalist economy is experiencing and in the conditions of an intensifying economic slump in the West, when there is evidence of a considerable underloading of production capacities and constantly growing unemployment.

In the United States itself Washington's official line of stepping up sanctions against the socialist countries is meeting with more and more resolute opposition. It is noteworthy that, in the opinion of many observers in the West, it is precisely the shortsighted and stubborn attempts of the President to prevent the normal development of trade and economic contacts between East and West to the detriment of the United States' allies which are one of the reasons for the recent resignation of U.S. Secretary of State Haig. It is evident that the government currently in office in Washington is one in which a right winger, Haig is in confrontation with those on the very right, one where the hawks cannot survive with the superhawks.

Yes, it is perfectly obvious that Washington's line on severing mutually-advantageous economic cooperation between countries with two social systems as well as its attempts to curtail normal trade and economic relations and to turn them into a tool of political pressure and blackmail can only intensify the differences in the capitalist economy itself. This is because this line runs counter to the trend of the development of the world's economy and counter to such objective processes as deepening the international distribution of labor and the development of the scientific-technical revolution.

But what can one say about Washington's calculations, with the aid of all kinds of boycotts and sanctions, to undermine our country's national economy, to disorganize the economic life of the socialist countries and to gain political concessions from them? There is perhaps only one thing to be said on this matter. This is not the first time such crusades have been made against socialism. Such crusades have always ended, and will no doubt continue to end, in the most deafening fiasco. Even more so nowadays, when the USSR is a mighty industrial power and socialism is no longer an island in a hostile ocean, but is a huge and powerful continent.

The peacemaking role of international trade is especially great in our disturbed times. It is precisely for this reason that those who are trying to exacerbate tension and who are coming out in the role of planners of the first nuclear strike and cautionary, limited and other nuclear wars are the ones who are trying to undermine international trade. The Soviet Union continues to see equal and free international trade not only as a good way of satisfying the material interests of the participating sides but, first and foremost, as a powerful factor in strengthening peace and good relations between states. True to Lenin's policy of peace, our country will continue to be ready to extend equal relations with the West. As for the imperialist policy of blockades and sanctions, of which Washington is currently so fond, there can be no doubt that this -- pardon the expression -- policy, which represents the crudest violation of the generally accepted norms of international law, will continue to be like a boomerang which will rebound on those who resort to it.

Kaimakov Commentary

AU011514 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 29 Jun 82 p 4

[Commentary by Boris Kaimakov (APN), headlined "Who Is Hurt by Reagan's Sanctions?" with subhead "The Differences Over the Siberian Natural Gas -- From the Soviet Viewpoint" -- introductory note in capital letters printed in boldface]

[Text] IN SOVIET OPINION IT IS NOT STRATEGIC REASONS, NOT THE "DEPENDENCE ON THE SIBERIAN GAS TAP," WHICH ARE THE MAIN CAUSE FOR THE EXACERBATION OF U.S. PRESIDENT REAGAN'S POLICY OF SANCTIONS AGAINST THE USSR, BUT THE WISH TO SUBSTANTIALLY EXPAND THE SALES MARKET IN WEST EUROPE FOR U.S. COAL MINES. THE RUSSIANS ASSERT THAT ONLY THE WEST EUROPEANS, WHO STAND TO LOSE IMPORTANT ORDERS, WOULD SUFFER DAMAGES.

The U.S. President has announced further bans on the delivery of equipment for oil and natural gas production to the USSR. While in the past the ban applied only to products of U.S. firms, it is now also valid for products of the affiliated companies of U.S. concerns abroad, as well as for foreign companies which turn out products under U.S. licenses.

In the East European capitals, they may now wonder about the reliability of some trade partners. Experts there have lately assumed that the "Atlantic solidarity" could compel the West European governments, in disregard of their own national interests, to join in Reagan's crusade. Professor Oleg Bogomolov, member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, holds the following view of this, for example: "The risk of industrial cooperation with Western firms has become so obvious that one must proceed with more circumspection regarding such cooperation." This circumspection is not only called for, but indeed absolutely necessary. If the works council of the AEG-Kanis Company in the FRG, in a letter to the chancellor, requests his help, and writes that it is completely incomprehensible why already concluded binding contracts should subsequently be cancelled, then this is certainly something to think about.

When Moscow tackled the implementation of the gas-pipeline project, it had serious intentions, attached importance to its own reputation, and firmly relied on its business partners; now, however, one must doubt the good reputation of the AEG-Kanis Company as well as that of many other West European firms because of the course of action adopted by the U.S. administration.

For the firms in West Europe, not only moral but also material damage will result. According to some unofficial Western estimates the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe involves orders in the amount of $4.5 billion for FRG firms, $3.5 billion for French firms, $1 billion each for Dutch and Italian firms as well as $800 million for Belgian and 600 million for Japanese firms. Were the Soviet orders cancelled, thousands of working people whose employment was otherwise ensured for years, would lose their jobs.

Reagan naturally understands very well that sanctions vis-a-vis the Soviet Union are ineffective; in April he admitted in a speech that the 1980 blockade of contracts on the sale of agricultural products to the Soviet Union dealt a "heavy blow" to U.S. agriculture. Because of the decline in production, several billion dollars and some 10,000 jobs were lost. To ease this blow, the taxpayers, as the President declared, had to pay more than $2 billion. Thus the present administration had no choice but to lift the earlier imposed embargo.

However, the U.S. administration finds it easier in the climate of confrontation to dictate its own conditions to its alliance partners, and to assert order and discipline within NATO. That is precisely why Washington is blowing up, one after the other, the bridges that have been built in Europe over decades.

The American administration had yet another, very important motive, however. When 2 years ago the gas pipeline business was the subject of negotiations between East and West, the Americans demanded that these negotiations be broken off, and instead offered their own coal. At that time the Western press wrote that it would be cheaper to use paper money as heating fuel than to ship U.S. coal from overseas. In this context, it was pointed out that the additional imports would have to total 90 million tons of coal to make up for the loss of Soviet natural gas.

By such coal imports, the problem of supplying West Europe with fuelds would by no means be solved, however. The possibility of producing synthetic fuel from coal today seems quite problematic, but the United States, which is pushing its own coal program, has by no means given up the idea of using West European loans to finance it, and in addition to establish for itself a secure market for selling its coal. As the Washington POST wrote, the gas pipeline Yamal-West Europe is endangering the coal exports to West Europe and will cause considerable losses for U.S. mining, railroads and ports. For similar reasons, the U.S. Government is seeking to prevent the participation of Japanese firms in the joint development of oil and natural gas resources on the Sakhalin shelf.

EEC RAISES INTEREST RATES ON EXPORT CREDITS

LD012124 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Luxembourg July 1 TASS -- The Common Market countries have decided to raise interest rates on export credits to the Soviet Union, a number of socialist countries and to many developing states. EEC finance ministers have agreed to take this discriminatory measure at a meeting held here.

Local observers note that this move will impact world trade adversely and can strongly complicate the solution of acute economic problems facing Western countries themselves. REUTERS emphasises that the decision taken in Luxembourg will have an especially negative effect on the developing states which henceforth will have to pay more for many goods and services they buy in the West.

REUTERS notes that finance ministers took this decision yielding to strong pressure on the part of Washington which has long insisted that Western countries raise interest rates on export credits. As is known, the U.S. administration's economic policies are at variance with the interests of West European countries which for many months now have been vainly trying to persuade Washington to give up the policy of artificially raising bank interest and the dollar exchange rates. Precisely such a policy is the real cause of growing economic and financial difficulties experienced by capitalist states at the present time.

U.S.-SPANISH ACCORD ON MILITARY BASES NOTED

LD0123310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 1 Jul 82

[From the "International Diary" program; presented by Konstantin Patsyuk and Igor Surguchev]

[Text] The United States and Spain, AP reports, announced today that an agreement has been reached between the two countries concerning the further use of the four military bases on Spanish territory by the American military. The agreement will be in force for the next 5 years. In exchange for Madrid's agreement Washington undertook to give military aid to Spain, to the tune of $400 million as well as credit for other purposes. The agreement must still be approved by the Spanish Parliament, in which the government does not hold a stable majority. Thus the Pentagon looks as if it is strengthening its positions in Spain. This was to no small degree assisted by Spain's recent entry into NATO.

BREZHNEV 21 JUNE MEETING WITH CUNHAL REPORTED

PM011135 Lisbon AVANTE! in Portuguese 24 Jun 82 p 3

[Apparent text of communique on meeting between CPSU and PCP delegations]

[Text] On 21 June, L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met with a PCP [Portuguese Communist Party] delegation, headed by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal, visiting the Soviet Union at the CPSU Central Committee's invitation.

Taking part in the meeting on the part of the CPSU were B.N. Ponamarev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo; V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU's International Department; A.I. Blatov, aide to the CPSU general secretary; and, on the part of the PCP, Carlos Costa, member of the PCP Political Commission and Secretariat, and Central Committee member Abilio Martins.

The current issues of the international situation constituted the central topic of the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and identity of viewpoints. Speaking of the world situation, L.I. Brezhnev described it as alarming. The events of the last few weeks have increased the dangers of a new war. In the United States, new plans are announced daily for stepping up arms and preparing for war, leveled against the socialist countries and all the democratic forces.

The aim of establishing world hegemony for the United States is openly proclaimed. U.S. imperialism is provoking and encouraging conflicts dangerous for peace in various regions of the world.

Under these complex conditions, L.I. Brezhnev stated, the USSR's foreign policy -- a policy of peace, disarmament and mutually advantageous cooperation -- is continuing. It is obvious, the leader of the CPSU and of the Soviet state emphasized, that the Soviet Union will not allow the currently existing balance of military forces to be upset.

The USSR has recently made a number of proposals concerning the most acute problems of world politics, covering many issues, but the key issue is ending the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race. The Soviet Union is persistently declaring itself in favor of negotiations with the United States.

Alvaro Cunhal expressed high regard for the Soviet Union's consistent peace policy, the new peace intiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the trade union and Komsomol congresses and in the message sent to the UN General Assembly's special session having considerable importance for improving the international atmosphere. Alvaro Cunhal spoke of the development of the struggle for peace in Portugal, which takes the form of large-scale mass actions, both with the aims in common with other peoples and for a truly independent foreign policy, aimed at developing relations of friendship with all countries.

On behalf of the CPSU and the PCP, L.I. Brezhnev and A. Cunhal severely condemned Israel's criminal attack on Lebanon, made possible by the support of the United States and NATO. The leaders of the two parties expressed the CPSU's and the PCP's firm solidarity with the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine and of other countries, which are demanding the setting up of an independent Palestinian Arab state and the resolution of the Near East's problems through negotiations.

Both sides took the view that the current world situation requires the peoples' constant and close vigilance and the mobilization of world public opinion for a vigorous struggle against the increasing danger of a nuclear war. They deemed it very important for the democratic and progressive forces in every country to ensure that a policy of peace and international cooperation is adopted and conducted.

L.I. Brezhnev and A. Cunhal noted the particular responsibility of communists and workers in the defense of peace. They emphasized the need to strengthen their unity on the basis of joint specific actions and to broaden cooperation with all democratic and peace-loving forces.

During the talks an exchange of information on the CPSU's and the PCP's activities also took place, and issues concerning the further development of cooperation between the two parties were broached.

L.I. Brezhnev expressed to the PCP delegation the Soviet Communists' feelings of deep respect for an steadfast solidarity with Portugal's Communists and workers. Alvaro Cunhal expressed the Portuguese Communists' and workers' high regard for the Soviet people's historic achievements in building socialism and communism.

The two parties' readiness to work with a view to the development of Portuguese-Soviet relations on the basis of equality and mutual advantages was confirmed. The firm determination to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the PCP on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was expressed.

ISRAEL'S MILITARY ACTIONS IN LEBANON CONDEMNED

Nerve Gas Use Charged

LD012210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1646 GMT 1 Jul 82

[By political observer Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Jul (TASS) -- Carrying out a policy of genocide with respect to the Palestinian people on the long-suffering land of Lebanon, the Israeli militarists, who are supported in every possible way by Washington, are no longer content with limiting themselves to the use of conventional weapons. In the last few days, according to reports coming in from Beirut, they are increasingly using chemical weapons, including the "BZ" nerve gas against the forces of the Palestinian Resistance Movement, against Syrian troops and against the civilian population in Lebanon. Two methods of using this weapon of mass destruction by the Israelis are reported: by using artillery shells, which explode at a height of 15 meters, as well as by spreading it from low-flying aircraft. The Israeli military are also dropping weapons such as cluster and pellet bombs -- a perfected method of destroying people, which constitutes a particular danger for the civilian population.

The barbaric actions of the Israeli aggressors are a flagrant violation of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 on the banning of the use of choking, poisonous or other gases. The leaders of Tel Aviv are totally disregarding the fact that Israel joined the Geneva Protocol which was signed by its representative. Israel is also flagrantly violating the international convention banning or limiting the use of certain types of conventional weapons, which may be considered as causing extreme harm or as being nonselective; cluster and pellet bombs are precisely of this type. The convention was signed in New York in 1981.

At his recent press conference R. Reagan stated that he is seemingly "concerned at reports" about the use of pellet bombs by Israel in Lebanon, and after all it is well known that these bombs and other modern weapons were supplied and are being supplied to Israel by none other than the United States. Is this not an example of the worst pharasaism? The world public also knows that the plans for the piratical attack by Israel on Lebanon were coordinated in advance by Tel Aviv and Washington and that Washington bears direct responsibility for the crime by the Israeli military which it arms and urges on to ever more acts of genocide.

The facts show that Tel Aviv has not only armed itself with the barbarous tools of death manufactured across the ocean but has also taken to itself, from the American military, the cannibal-like methods of exterminating people which it is now practising on Lebanese territory. Let us recall the extensive use by the Pentagon of poisonous substances during the "dirty war" in Indochina, the United States' supply of chemical weapons to the bands of Afghan counterrevolutionaries, the use of American-made poisonous substances in Salvador. Now Washington's closest ally, Tel Aviv, is travelling along the path of escalating barbarity.

'Criminal Acts' Cited

PM290909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 82 p 5

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent R. Moseyev under the general heading: "Bloodshed in Lebanon"]

[Text] Beirut, 23 Jun -- At dawn yesterday the Israelis began an intensive artillery bombardment of residential districts of West Beirut which effectively lasted all day. The aggressors pumped dozens of missiles, mortars and shells into Sabra, Shatila, Burj al-Barajinah and other southern parts of Beirut where, basically, no house remains intact. In the Sabra area the aggressors shelled a Palestinian Red Cross hospital. There are dead and wounded among the children there.

In the afternoon Israeli aircraft appeared and swooped on residential areas. One of the UNESCO palace buildings were burned down and many houses were destroyed as a result of the raid. Yesterday alone more than 80 people were killed or sustained injuries, according to press figures.

The Israeli military is committing these criminal acts in a situation of blatant U.S. pressure on the Lebanese authorities. Yesterday a U.S. delegation comprising P. Habib, the U.S. President's special representative, M. Draper, deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, and R. Dillon, American ambassador in Beirut, appeared at a session of Lebanon's National Salvation Council.

The local press sees this fact as interference in the sovereign state's internal affairs.

Israeli Leaders' Background

LD011414 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- TASS commentator Vyacheslav Ivanov writes:

The Israeli aggression against Lebanon again rises the question of who rules Israel -- statesmen or adventurists, who hope to implement their expansionist foreign policy designs by means of terrorism? By ordering the invasion of the territory of the sovereign state of Lebanon the Israeli Government has thus once again confirmed that it will not stop at the crudest violation of the norms of international law, physical destruction of peaceful civilians, that it is ready to plunge the whole of the Middle East into the chaos of war for the sake of achieving its aggressive aims. There is nothing astonishing about Tel Aviv's adventurist policy as all the key posts in the Israeli Government are held by real "hawks," people with a long career of professional terrorist activity.

Everybody knows about the shady past of the present premier of the Zionist state. Suffice it to recall at least one page from his biography to understand clearly the political and phylosophycal "principles" of the head of the Israeli Government, which are strikingly similar to the "principles" of the nazi butchers. In April 1948 gangs of the terrorists grouping "Irgun Zvei Leumi" acting under the guidance of its leader Menachem Begin destroyed the Arab village of Deir-Yasin, slaughtering more than 250 of its inhabitants.

Taking part in that massacre was also another terrorist organisation, the "Stern group," which was headed by future deputy head of the Israeli "Mossad" intelligence service and then Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir who already then specialised in "international relations" inscribed into his service recrod political assassinations and acts of sabotage in the neighbour Middle East states.

No less "fame" was won in the field of terrorist activity also by the present Israeli defense minister. In 1953 Israeli policy instructor Ari'el Sharon formed and headed the "special element 101" whose bloody inroads caused horror among the population of border Jordanian villages. In the town of Kibiyah alone bandits under his command brutally murdered 69 Jordanians, chiefly women and children.

The ministerial offices held by Begin, Shamir and Sharon now give them a much broader scope for terrorist actions. Their former bandit sorties look "pranks" as compared with the present-day terrorist operations by that triumvirate, constituting real genocide against whole peoples. Today the blood not of tens or hundreds, but tens of thousands Lebanese and Palestinians is shed, peaceful towns and villages are destroyed and the lands of foreign states are occupied on their orders.

In a word, one can put the sign of equality between the notions "international terrorism" and "Israel's official policy." No small "credit" for this goes to the present leaders of the Zionist state. Having started their "political" career with the role of chiefs of gangs, they are today perpetrating brigandage on the international scale under the banner of the Zionist doctrine of "great Israel." In their crimes the Israeli leaders are drawing on the support of the United States -- the main buttress of international terrorism.

PLO OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH CPSU DEPARTMENT

LD011836 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Taysir Qubba'h, member of the PLO Central Council visited Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

During their meetings with representatives of the Soviet public and during conversations they had at the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, attended by Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, head of the PLO mission to the USSR, they spoke about the courageous struggle waged by Palestinian and Lebanese patriots against the Israeli aggression in Lebanon aimed at establishing control over them, at eliminating the Palestinian Resistance Movement and weakening Arab anti-imperialist forces.

The participants in the meetings condemned Israel's inhuman actions and the bombardment of densely-populated neighborhoods of Beirut with the use of means of mass annihilation.

It was stressed that the United States which supplied the aggressor with weapons and provided political protection to it shared the responsibility for Israel's crimes and acts of terror.

The Soviet side reiterated its solidarity with the Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian peoples who resist Israeli expansionist plans and imperialist diktat.

During the meetings the sides stressed the significance of international solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, and of effective support for the forces in Arab states which resist the aggressor.

On behalf of the leadership of the PLO and Yasir 'Arafat Palestinian figures expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU and personally to Leonid Brezhnev for the staunch support and assistance to Arab patriots fighting off the Israeli aggression.

SYRAIN CALL FOR COOPERATION WITH USSR NOTED

PM011621 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian carries on page 6 of its 23 June issue, under the headline "Escalation of Brigandage," a PRAVDA correspondent R. Moseyev dispatch and a TASS report from Beirut, coupled with a TASS report from Damascus. The 300-word Damascus item reports on a session of the Syrian Council of Ministers which discussed the Near East situation in the wake of the "intervention against Lebanon." The report concludes: "After examining the results of contacts between the Syrian leadership and the Soviet Union, the Syrian Council of Ministers stated that 'close Soviet-Syrian cooperation is the permanent and fundamental basis for effective struggle against the forces of aggression.' It was pointed out that the further development of cooperation between the two friendly countries serves the interests of the Arabs' struggle against the United States and Israel."

OIL MENTIONED AS ARAB 'WEAPON' IN MIDEAST

LD011740 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes: Subversive U.S.-Zionist propaganda has been sharply intensified of late. It main objective is to instill in the Arabs scepticism concerning their own strength, to discredit Soviet-Manufactured weapons, simultaneously demonstrating that Israeli aggressors and their overseas patrons are "omnipotent." Deplorably this utterly false propaganda sometimes meets positive response, and sometimes is even repeated by certain Arab circles leaning toward the United States. AT the same time they forget -- and quite possibly do it intentionally -- the huge potentialities of the Arabs which, on conditions that differences existing between them are composed, could play a decisive role in the effort to counter the Israeli aggression and the struggle against those who inspire and support it.

This refers above all to oil as a weapon. Most Arab states possess it. And besides, one cannot discard an impressive military potential of the Arabs, enhanced combat preparedness of officers and men in many Arab armies.

Fighting in Lebanon has demonstrated that resolute actions relying on a skillful use of combat equipment causes serious damage to the aggressor. Although Tel Aviv has gone to great lengths to conceal its losses, their true scope can be inferred from anti-war demonstrations in Israel expressing dissatisfaction and concern at the war started by the Zionist top leadership. Syrian tank units have made a good showing in action having destroyed scores of Israeli tanks and armored personnel carriers. And again the Begin government has passed over in silence the losses of its armour. ASSOCIATED PRESS reports, however, that many Israelis were shocked on seeing a photo of a burning 'Markava' tank published in a U.S. magazine. The matter in question is that Israeli propaganda, praising various strong points of the tanks of this model, tries to convince ordinary Israelis that these tanks "wouldn't burn". Actually they do burn, as it was found out.

For example, up to 50 Israeli tanks were destroyed during a counter-attack of a Syrian tank brigade on June 11.

Immediate concerted actions on the part of the Arabs are needed to put an end to the criminal Israeli aggression. It is not accidental that the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi urged Arab countries to send their troops to Lebanon in order to repulse the enemy.

Arab countries, above all, those which stand on positions of confrontation with the aggressor, receive necessary, timely and effective aid from the Soviet Union, and not simply vague assurances or words. Its efficient utilisation, the very logic of the joint struggle leave no other choice for the Arabs but to rally their ranks as fast as they can so as to repulse the vigorous onslaught of Zionist aggressors and their overseas accomplices and benefactors.

SOVIET CITIZENS PROTEST LEBANON'S PLIGHT

'Special Feeling' for Mideast

LD011704 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- The outrage of the Israeli aggressors on Lebanese soil evokes the anger and indignation of Soviet people. Participants in a meeting at the Moscow Teploelektroproekt institute demanded today: "Hands off Lebanon", "curb the barbarous aggression".

The Middle East is something for which the institute's workers have a special feeling, said chief specialist Vladimir Dyakin. "Our institute has been taking part over several years in the building of power plants in some countries there, helping their national economic development", he said.

The speakers noted that the Soviet Union had always sided with the nations leading a just struggle against imperialist diktat, violence and terror. New evidence of that was provided by the decision of the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' Union and the Soviet Peace Fund, based on the principles of humanism and international solidarity, to send medicines, blankets, tents and baby food to the population of Lebanon and to Palestinian refugees.

Industrial workers of Tashkent (Soviet Uzbekistan) voiced their extreme indignation over the activities of Tel Aviv and its American patronizers. Thousands of civilians have already fallen victims to the imperialistic ambitions of the Begin govenrnment, which seeks to recarve the Middle East map, peace campaigners said. Israel and the United States have blatantly violated legal norms, the U.N. Charter and the Arab nations' rights to independent existence. This is a practical manifestation of the "human rights programme", proclaimed so vociferously by the U.S. President.

The workers and employees of a factory in Dushanbe, Central Asia, demanded moves to curb the Israeli aggressors who have unleashed a bloody war on the long-suffering land of Lebanon.

They pointed out that the activities of the Israeli military were similar to the evil deeds of the fascists during World War Two. The brigandage of Tel Aviv and its patronizers across the ocean pose a threat to peace.

The Zionists' military adventure creates a threat to the entire Arab world, said Ivan Nikonorov at a meeting of construction workers in Novosibirsk, west Siberia. The inhuman atrocities of the bloody butchers who are cynically exterminating the Palestinian people, must be stopped immediately, he said.

A many-thousand rally of workers at the Rostov farm machinery plant in southern Russia adopted a resolution voicing their unanimous approval of the peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state which consistently support the Palestinian Arabs'.struggle for the restoration of their legitimate national rights.

The just cause of the Arab peoples shall win. They enjoy the sympathy and support of the socialist countries and millions of people of good will all over the world. This is the unanimous opinion of the Soviet peace campaigners that take part in manifestations going on throughout the country.

PLO Envoy Gives Speech

LD012212 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Excerpts] In Moscow and in other cities rallies are being organized at factories, construction sites, institutes, departments and at various Soviet public organizations in protest against the American-Israeli aggression in Lebanon. At these rallies the Soviet people are strongly condemning the crimes of the Israeli Army, the killing en masse of peaceful inhabitants, the acts of genocide and barbarous behavior toward tens of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian people. They are calling for an end to the acts of violence which the Israeli butchers are practicing and to the halting of aggression in Lebanon.

One of these rallies was held in Moscow at the editorial headquarters of the SOVETSKAYA ZHENSHCHINA magazine. It was attended by Dr Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, head of the permanent diplomatic mission of the PLO in the Soviet Union, by the leaders of the Committee of Soviet Women and by representatives of the Soviet public.

Valentina Fedotova, chief editor of SOVETSKAYA ZHENSHCHINA opened the rally and said:

[Begin Fedotova recording in Russian, fading into Arabic translation] For a number of days we have been witnessing the barbarous Israeli aggression against the Lebanese sovereign state and the acts of fascist violence against the peaceful inhabitants of this Arab state and against the Palestinians [words indistinct]. The entire Soviet people is responding to this with wrath and indignation. It is the duty of us reporters to convey such wrath and indignation on the pages of the press to our readers the world over and to the Arab readers in the first place so that our Lebanese and Palestinian friends will realize that the Soviet women and all Soviet people are concerned about them, their families and their children, they share in their sufferings and convey to them their feelings of solidarity. [end recording]

Those participants in the rally who have visited Lebanon more than once and who have splendid memories of this country and people branded the Israeli aggressors as shameless. [Name indistinct], a leader of the Committee of Soviet Women, has had frequent contacts with Lebanese women, with members of the PLO and with the Palestinian Women's Union on Arab and Soviet soil. Here are extracts from what she said.

[Name indistinct] said: I strongly condemn the dirty Israeli war aimed at exterminating the peaceful inhabitants in Lebanon, at annihilating the Palestinians and at destroying their [word indistinct]. The Zionist aggression could not possibly have been committed but for the strong backing of the United States.

The United States is the direct partner in this war. The American weapons in Lebanon are killing women and children. This war has a far-reaching goal. It is aimed at all the Arab peoples and at liquidating the Arab national liberation movement. I have often met the Palestinians and I greatly admire their nature. I am confident that the Western countries' silence over these crimes is deliberate. She goes on to say that the Palestinian people are sincerely seeking to live in peace with all peoples.

The participants at the rally warmly applauded the speech delivered by Dr Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, head of the permanent diplomatic mission of the PLO in the Soviet Union. Here are extracts from his speech.

[Begin recording] The current actions in Lebanon can be divided into two categories: military and political. The essence of the imperialist-American-Zionist-Israeli policy is based nowadays on the implementation of the Camp David plan at all costs. As for Camp David, you are aware of the damage which it brought to the Arab nation. It suffices to give you one example, namely that it cut off a large slice of the Arab nation, namely our Arab people in Egypt, whose population numbers over 40 million, and isolated them from the region. After being a state building for peace and a state friendly with the Soviet Union, Egypt has become a state working in the service of imperialism and of war and for turning its territories into bases, whether for the Rapid Deployment Force or, regrettably, for Egyptian and American forces whose aim is to strike the liberation movements not just in Africa but also in Asia. The main objective of the enemy is basically to occupy all the Lebanese coast, particularly the ports in the south -- Tyre and Sidon -- and Beirut. So far, neither Tyre nor Sidon have surrendered, bearing in mind that 75 percent of the houses are destroyed and tens of thousands of children and women were killed and also tens of thousands were wounded and are now suffering from a shortage of medicines. Moreover, thousands of them are threatened with death because of a shortage of food.

We all condemn this aggression and we all sense the same feeling, that this world support and particularly the support of the Soviet Union is sufficient to serve as a basic factor for the achievement of victory. Thank you. [end recording]

Railroad Workers Meet

LD011320 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] A meeting to protest the U.S.-Israeli aggression against Lebanon was held at the Moscow railroad depot today. The depot is well-known throughout the Soviet Union for its revolutionary tradition. The subbotnik movement began there. It became the first establishment for communist action in the country. Under fire from shells and bullets, workers from this depot drove trains loaded with ammunition and war supplies to the frontlines where fierce battles took place between Soviet soldiers and Nazi invaders. Workers of the railroad depot know well the price of peace. Therefore, their speeches at today's meeting are full of wrath and indignation at the savage Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the bloody adventure in which the United States is participating.

First to speak was Deputy Secretary of the depot's CPSU Committee (Amanyev). He said: Our country is making every possible effort under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, led by Leonid Brezhnev, to avoid the outbreak of a thermonuclear war. It is making new proposals and is demonstrating in a practical way its initiative to halt and liquidate the arms race. Imperialist circles in the West, particularly the United States, falsely and hypocritically announce their so-called loyalty to peace. They are striving to drown the national liberation movements in blood. They [passage indistinct] characterized by the use of the most modern U.S. weapons to annihilate the people. It is also distinguished by its severity toward the strugglers of the Palestinian Resistance Movement and the peaceful citizens. I, having participated in the Great Patriotic War waged by the Soviet people against the Nazi invaders, know the tragedies of war suffered by people. I also fully realize the tragedies and calamities suffered by Lebanon. [words indistinct]

Israel has committed the same barbaric acts as those committed by the Nazi invaders. It seems that those who are now waging aggression against Lebonon have forgotten the lessons of history. They have forgotten that Hitlerite Germany was totally defeated and that the Nazi invaders got (?what they deserved). We, in the name of all Soviet citizens, demand the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and say: Shame on the invaders!

Workers at the railroad depot and representatives of old and young people then spoke. At the end of the meeting the participants unanimously adopted a resolution expressing their indignation at the actions taken by the Israeli militarists and the U.S. administration in the Middle East and at the outrageous acts of annihilation in Lebanon. They demanded investigation into the crimes being committed and punishment of those involved.

Youth Hold Meeting

LD011036 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Under the slogan "Bands off Lebanon," a meeting was held at the Novorossiysk cinema in Moscow to express the Solidarity of the Soviet youth with the just struggle being waged by the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples against Israeli aggression. The participants in the meeting -- representatives of Soviet workers, youth and students and of Lebanese and Palestinian students studying in Moscow -- acquainted themselves with the photographic exhibition in the cinema hall which unmasks the crimes of the Israeli invaders in the lands of tortured Lebanon.

The meeting was opened by (Aleksandr Barsov), the first secretary of the Komsomol committee in Moscow. He said that disturbing news has been coming out of Lebanon and that Israel's impudence and treachery and its policy of annihilating the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples as Washington's policeman in the Middle East are arousing a wave of wrath and indignation among the Soviet youth. The United States armed the Israeli invaders and gave them the go-ahead to begin shedding blood. The United States continues to (?inspire) the Zionist [word indistinct] to carry out acts of annihilation and commit new crimes. U.S. imperialsim and Israeli Zionism should bear full responsibility for this before mankind.

The world is demanding that an end be put to the crimes and that the dangerous toying with peoples' destinies be halted. (Aleksandr Borsov) added that the life of the Palestinians and the Lebanese and their pains, dreams and aspirations are well understood by the youth of our country. We are in solidarity with their struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the occupied territories and the unconditional implementation of all the UN resolutions on this issue. We unanimously support the Soviet Government statement in which it demanded the adoption of urgent measures to halt the Israeli aggression against Lebanon [words indistinct]. (Aleksandr Borsov) said in conclusion: The Soviet young men and women participating in the meetings of solidarity currently being held throughout the country are branding with shame the Israeli invaders and their American protectors. We demand: "Hands off Lebanon."

The participants in the meeting received with tumultuous applause Dr Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, the ambassador of the PLO in the Soviet Union. He made the following address:

When staging such meetings, you are expressing high party discipline and your loyalty to the party of the great Lenin -- the CPSU, which has proved in words and deeds that it is our leader and the vanguard of the Communist parties and liberation movements in every country of the world. I convey to you the greetings of the leader of the Palestinian revolution, Yasir 'Arafat, the leader and struggler who has proved that a true leader is one who is always found amoung his soldiers, children, women and old men, who defends them and who has no ambition for high position. I say this not to praise [words indistinct] the parties and World War II in which he participated as a representative of the Communist Party and as a commander. You all have read his book "The Little Land" and his other glorious works. Without a wise leadership, a strong party and a unified ideology, the Soviet Union would not have been able to achieve victory and build socialism and communism in the future. In fact, the building of communism has already started.

After the meeting, documentary films were shown on the events now taking place in Lebanon and on the heroic struggle of the Palestininas and Lebanese against the Israeli occupiers.

Uzbek Protest Rallies

GF011010 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Our correspondents have been reporting on protest meetings in numerous parts of the Uzbek SSR against Israel's attack on Lebanon. The said meetings have taken place in Tashkent, Urgench, [name indistinct] and other cities and towns of the republic. The Soviet people have been greatly infuriated by the killing of thousands of [word indistinct] children, woman and (?elderly people) in Lebanon and by Israel's recourse to savage weaponry, such as toxic substances and multi-purpose bombs. [as heard] The thousands of participants in the meetings uphold the view that had Israel not been supported by the United States in every direction, it would not have dared to resort to such crimes.

ARAB LEAGUE CRITICIZES EEC STATEMENT ON LEBANON

LD012120 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Tunis July 1 TASS -- The league of Arab states has criticized the statement by the leaders of the European Economic Community (EEC) member-countries on the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

The Arab countries, says a statement published by the league here, expect Western European countries to take specific sanctions and practical measures which would compel Israel to stop the aggression. They also expect them to exert effective influence on the aggressor's patron, the United States.

The EEC, the document says, leaves loopholes to Tel Aviv enabling it to evade complying with the United States [as received] Security Council resolutions on Lebanon. Noting a major role of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the cause of peaceful settlement in the Middle East, the statement emphasises, the leaders of the Common Market refuse to recognize clearly and unabiguously the right of the Arab people of Palestine to the establishment of their own independent state.

AUSTRIAN, FRENCH CENSURE OF ISRAEL NOTED

PM020825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 82 p 5

[TASS reports under the general heading: "Lebanon: Situation Worsens"]

[Text] Vienna, 25 Jun -- Austrian Federal Chancellor B. Kreisky has urged the adoption of effective sanctions against Israel, which is continuing its armed aggression against Lebanon. Speaking at a meeting with the visiting G. Thorn, chairman of the EEC Commission, he demanded the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and stressed the need for "joint efforts aimed at halting the killings" in the country.

I urgently appeal to statesmen to take concerted action to halt the bloodshed in Lebanon and to ensure that the Palestinian people are finally accorded their legitimate rights.

Paris, 25 Jun -- A statement by French President F. Mitterrand on the situation in Lebanon has been issued here. France appeals to Israel to comply with the conditions of the cease-fire, the statement stresses. As a matter of urgency all forces currently involved in the battle in West Beirut and the surrounding area must be separated and contingents of the Lebanese Army supported, if the lawful government so wishes, by the force established under the auspices of the UN Security Council must be deployed between them. West Beirut can thus be neutralized under the control of UN observers.

Such a neutralization is a prerequisite for the start of talks essential to the safeguarding of the existence, security and other legitimate rights of each of the states and peoples concerned, above all Lebanon, the statement reads.

LOSEV COMMENTARY ON U.S. MIDEAST STANCE

LD012332 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] We now follow with a commentary in which our analyst Sergey Losev looks at President Reagan's news conference on Wednesday.

Most of the questions to President Reagan as it could have been expected were about the crisis situation in Lebanon. And the way these questions were asked is indicative of the growing conviction in the United States and in the rest of the world that the Begin government had prepared its aggression against Lebanon long in advance and in very close contact with the American administration.

An ABC reporter for example asked the President a question, couching it in these terms: Many Arab states are saying, he said, that if Israel invades Beirut it can only be because you have given Israel a green light. Have you done so, will you, and what will be your attitude if Israel goes into West Beirut? To which President Reagan replied in too many words to carry a message: No, he said, we've given no green light whatsoever, and an impression that he knew some of the neighboring states there have had from the beginning is that somehow we were aware of this and we gave permission or something. No, President Reagan insisted, we were caught as much by surprise as anyone. [passage as heard]

But not everybody is so naive as to believe that. Indeed, how can one believe that given the scale of American-Israeli relations, bolstered as they are by a strategic cooperation agreement, the United States administration knew nothing of impending aggression? Just 1 week before the invasion the Israeli defense minister, Ari'el Sharon was in Washington where he was assured of speedy delivery of another 75 fighter-bombers and other offensive arms. And when the invasion began Washington gave a pompous welcome to Premier Menachem Begin. At a meeting with American senators in Washington he was quoted by ASSOCIATED PRESS as saying that Israel was duly repaying the United States for its massive financial and military aid, to which he referred as a (?one-way) street.

President Reagan said at the news conference he was concerned about reports on the Israeli use of cluster and pellet bombs of American make. We have a review going now, he said, of the use of weapons and whether American weapons sold there were used offensively and not defensively. [Words indistinct] knows the American weaponry is being used for mass killings of civilians to carry out the criminal policy of genocide.

The use of the cluster and pellet bombs is a flagrant violation of the international convention signed in 1981 in New York. This convention prohibits or otherwise limits the use of specific types of conventional weaponry, of those weapons which may inflict excessive destruction or which are of no selective effect. It is pertinent to ask what kind of a (?review) is going on at the American administration when just on 27 June the former chief of Israeli military intelligence, General Yariv, told newsmen the Israeli Armed Forces were using American-made cluster bombs in Lebanon?

The President assured that the United States wanted a diplomatic settlement to the Lebanese issue and did not want further bloodshed. If so, why did the United States veto the other day the French draft resolution on Lebanon, the adoption of which would have promoted a diplomatic settlement to the conflict? The United States was against, although all the other Security Council members voted for the French draft. And finally we might just as well recall that it was the delegations of the United States and Israel only to vote against the latest resolution of the United Nations General Assembly's special session on the Palestinian issue, which calls for an immediate stop by all sides to hostilities in Lebanon and for the earliest pull-out of Israeli Armed Forces from Lebanese territory.

ISRAEL MAY WIN MILITARY, NOT POLITICAL, VICTORY

LD011944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] The tragic events in Lebanon, Israel's ferocious aggression against that country, have most dramatically emphasized the explosive nature of the situation in the Near East. Right from the start of that aggression the United States was, and still is, standing next to the direct aggressor. It is sufficiently well known that it is precisely U.S. weapons that are being used by the Israeli military these days.

But it might be even more significant that on the very same days and hours when this massive military attack by Israel began, Prime Minister Begin was in the United States. And the statements that were exchanged by U.S. and Israel share the obligation to seek peace in the Near East. He asserted that the United States and Israel wanted to put an end to violence in Lebanon.

In my view any commentary here is superfluous. Here is Begin's statement: Begin stated that Israel has not invaded Lebanon because it did not desire a single inch of Lebanese land. This was said at a time when Israeli troops had already laid seige to West Beirut. And further, here is an even more eloquent statement by Begin: He said that Israel would totally withdraw its troops from that country as soon as conditions were created for Israel to never again be subjected to armed attack; this was the condition for withdrawal. He went on to say further that he expressed the hope that Lebanon would be free; free, of course, in the Israeli understanding of that word. And a new government of that country, Begin added, would sign a peace treaty with Israel.

So, properly speaking, in very direct words -- well in rather roundabout words -- this expresses the aims of Israeli aggression -- to alter the existing regime in Lebanon, to create a puppet government there dependent on Israel and, in essence, to move even further ahead along the path of creating a sort of greater Israel which would direct events, countries and people in the Near East. Now, military success is definitely within Israel's reach. But military success is far different from political victory. In political terms both Israel and the United States are losing. And it is quite characteristic what a fiery situation has now been created in the Near East when, in essence, the abyss between Israel and its Arab neighbors has become much deeper.

It is very characteristic that the EEC -- I am talking about the Common Market countries -- are resolutely condemning Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Condemnation of Israeli aggression is being expressed bythe Socialist International not to mention the energetic support by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for the just cause of the Arabs.

Well, attempts to extinguish the conflagration in the Near East by pouring fuel on the flames are quite simply senseless attempts. And therefore it seems that the political consequences of this event go far beyond today or tomorrow. These political consequences which can be surmised for the future will be contrary to all the aims which the Israeli aggressor set for itself.

TASS ANALYST VIEWS KIRKPATRICK'S AFRICAN TOUR

LD011956 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 1 Jul 82

["U.S. - Africa: Mutual Understanding Has Not Been Established" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- TASS news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

Indignation over the U.S. complicity in Israel's crimes in Lebanon, strong criticism levelled at Washington for its collaboration with racist-ruled South Africa, dissatisfaction with the decision of the Reagan administration to reduce the U.S. assistance to developing countries -- this is the political background of the African tour of Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative at the U.N. Washington's emissary visited Senegal, Zaire, Togo, Rwanda and Burundi.

Commenting on the results of the tour, most African newspapers and magazines point out that it has coincided with a new wave of anti-American feelings in Africa, unprecedented by its scope.

These feelings grew even stronger after it became evident that the aim of Mrs Kirkpatrick's visit was to draw African countries into "strategic cooperation" with Washington. In other words, to make them concede their territories for setting up U.S. military facilities there. "The expansion of U.S. 'strategic presence' in Africa should associate for our peoples with the prospect of new aggressions against progressive regimes, with the emergence of new hotbeds of espionage and terrorism," the newspaper ETHIOPIAN HERALD wrote.

The head of the U.S. diplomacy in the U.N. advocated the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between African countries and Israel at the very moment when Israeli butchers perpetrated atrocities against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, which could hardly promote the success of the visit. She lavished compliments upon Zaire which agreed, under Washington's pressure, to send its ambassador to Israel and refused to take part in a session of the assembly of the Organization of African Unity in Tripoli, the capital of Libya.

And finally, Mrs Kirkpatrick has not met with full and open support of the U.S. idea concerning the future of Namibia, which would meet the interest of South Africa, in any of the capitals she visited. The U.S. provocative attempts to "link" the settlement of the Namibian problem to the withdrawal of the Cuban military contingent from Angola were cold-shouldered by African countries, as was the case during the recent tour of Africa by Vernon Walters, former deputy director of the CIA.

It is not surprising therefore, that Mrs Kirkpatrick herself had to admit in Kinshasa that there existed open differences between the United States and African countries.

BREZHNEV, SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD301522 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, conveying cordial greetings to the president and the friendly people of the Seychelles on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of liberation day.

The Soviet people, the telegram says, follow with great sympathy the achievements of the Seychelles people along their chosen road of democratic development and wish them fresh great success in their struggle for consolidating national independence and for peace and progress.

France Albert Rene sincerely thanked Leonid Brezhnev in a reply telegram for the congratulations and good wishes.

The telegram expresses the confidence that relations between the Soviet Union and the Seychelles will expand and grow stronger in the interests of the peoples of both countries in an atmosphere of cooperation and mutual trust.

EXPANSION OF ECONOMIC TIES WITH CUBA DISCUSSED

12th Session

LD011210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1709 GMT 30 Jun 82

["Cooperation Is Strengthening" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 June (TASS) -- The 12th session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Cuban Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has taken place in Moscow.

In light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, questions on the further expansion of Soviet-Cuban economic cooperation and of raising its efficiency were reviewed. Great attention was paid to further intensification of geological prospecting work in Cuba, to bilateral cooperation in the nickel and textile industries, the development of electric power engineering in Cuba, and the construction and reconstruction of Cuban port installations. It was noted when discussing fulfillment of the long-term trade agreement between the USSR and Cuba for 1981-1985 that mutual pledges are being fulfilled successfully.

In the field of scientific and technical cooperation, Soviet and Cuban organizations have drafted and approved programs for cooperation aimed at implementing the plan of accelerated development of the Republic of Cuba's science and technology.

The work of the commission passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding. The Soviet delegation was led by Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Cuban delegation by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Cuban Council of Ministers.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

FL011225 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Cuba and the Soviet Union have reaffirmed in Moscow their governments' and parties' decision to continue developing the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. The decision was expressed in the final protocol of the 12th session of the intergovernmental Soviet-Cuban Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The meeting was presided over by Soviet Deputy Chairman Konstantin Katushev and Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

During the signing ceremony Konstantin Katushev assessed the results of the meeting as positive and said the agreement was aimed at furthering cooperation and the growth of the two countries' national economies. The 12th session provided solutions to tasks proposed by the organs of the Cuban and Soviet Communist Parties, particularly in the energy and machinery production branches.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez thanked Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, for his statements to PRAVDA newspaper on Friday. Tikhonov reasserted that the powerful Soviet Union stands together with the small island of Cuba. That is why we are certain that, as in the past, our future is guaranteed, said Carlos Rafael.

Meeting With Arkhipov

FL012357 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers, this afternoon held talks with Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Moscow. Rene Anillo Capote, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, also participated in the meeting, during which topics dealing with bilateral relations, among others, were discussed.

FIRST SECRETARIES ADDRESS REPUBLIC PLENUMS

Aliyev in Baku

PM291037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent L. Tairov and TASS special correspondent L. Goldshteyn under the general heading: "Major Preoccupations"]

[Text] Baku -- The USSR Food Program initiates a new stage in the party's struggle to steadily improve the Soviet people's well-being. This was stated by participants in an Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum. It discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the republican party organization's tasks in the light of its decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report.

A report was delivered by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. The May plenum, he said, gave a profound scientific analysis of our society's urgent socioeconomic problems, reflected the essence, aims and tasks of the Food Program and determined the basic guidelines for the party's long-term agrarian policy and ways of fundamentally improving the activity of the country's agroindustrial complex.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report develop and enriches the party's agrarian policy and is a major new contribution to Marxist-Leninist theory. It is filled with the spirit of creativity and concern for man, for the creation of ever more favorable conditions for the comprehensive and harmonious development of the individual.

In the republic, the speaker continued, as throughout the country, a lot of work is being done to improve agricultural production. Considerable successes were achieved in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans in the development of the entire agroindustrial complex. Agricultural output worth R8 billion was produced, which is 1.9 times as much as in the Seventh and Eighth 5-Year Plans.

Agriculture's material and technical base was considerably strengthened. Enterprises to process agricultural products were constructed and commissioned along with dozens of livestock raising complexes and a broad program of land chemicalization and reclamation was implemented. By the beginning of 1982 fixed production capital in agriculture had increased more than 3 times compared with January 1970 and energy capacities had increased 2.1 times.

The kolkhoz and sovkhoz machinery and tractor pool was totally replaced and the level of mechanization in farming and livestock raising rose. The profitability of kolkhoz and sovkhoz production increased 1.5 times. Last year 82 percent of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises finished with a profit.

Decisive prerequisites of the accelerated development of the republic's agriculture were the intensification of agricultural production, its specialization and concentration and the development of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration. The standard of farming and livestock raising rose and more efficient use was made of land, water, labor, material and technical resources.

The average annual grain crops yield in the 10th 5-Year Plan increased 2.3 times compared with the 7th; the average annual grape harvest trebled. The vegetable harvest almost doubled, the harvest of fruit and melon crops increased 1.6 times and the cotton harvest increased 2.2 times. There was a sharp rise also in social livestock raising productivity. All this ensured an annual increase in the volume of production and procurements of all types of agricultural output and the overfulfillment of plans and socialist pledges.

In the case of Azerbaijan the Food Program provides for the wide use of possibilities for further increase in production of grapes, early vegetables and potatoes, pomegranates and olives as well as the intensification of cotton growing. Average annual production of dressed meat, canned fruit and vegetables and vegetable oil will increase considerably and the processing industry's capacities will increase rapidly.

The experience accumulated in the seventies, the increased potential of the agroindustrial complex and the expertise and skill of Azerbaijan rural workers, the speaker noted, give us grounds for regarding the stipulated volumes as minimum volumes. We can and must considerably surpass the projected targets. A high agricultural production development rate, a further improvement in the efficiency of work in agriculture and in related industrial sectors, and a resolute switch to predominantly intensive growth factors must continue to be the main direction of our work.

Having described the republic's dynamically developing agroindustrial complex, the speaker stressed that in order to fullfill the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum it is necessary to increase the yield of agricultural crops on the 11th 5-Year Plan. And to achieve this, selection and seed growing have to be improved, the standard of farming and soil fertility will need to rise and careful use will have to be made of land, water and material and technical resources.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee determined specific measures for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for the period up to 1990 in the sphere of livestock raising and fodder production which form an organic part of the republic's Food Program. Measures were also outlined to further develop personal plots, which will be allocated considerably more fodder than before, and the subsidiary plots of enterprises and organizations.

Special attention should be devoted to pooling the efforts of workers in agriculture, in industrial sectors servicing it and in transport and trade and concentrating their activity on the ultimate goal -- the production of high-quality products and their delivery to the consumer. At the present time, experience shows, the most substantial losses of products occur in the process of procurement and delivery to trade and processing enterprises. Much remains to be done to construct new -- and substantially improve the operation of existing -- processing capacities and to expand and retool existing enterprises and production facilities.

Despite positive improvements in capital construction and in the utilization of capital investments in the development of the sectors of the agroindustrial complex, there are still serious shortcomings. Schedules for the commissioning of a number of production capacities, livestock raising complexes, poultry farms, water resurces facilities and other projects have not been kept.

Having analyzed the work of the republic's enterprises which supply agriculture with products, the speaker stressed that industry is capable of considerably increasing production, including the production of mineral fertilizers, petroleum products and machine-building items. Economic leaders and party organs must exercise strict control of production for agricultural needs by all enterprises.

A large part of the report was devoted to questions of improving the management of agriculture and the agroindustrial complex. One task here is to eliminate poor interdepartmental liaison in rayons, which is inhibiting the flexibility and efficiency of agroindustrial complex management.

Stressing that measures to bring about the social reorganization of the countryside form an integral part of the Food Program, the speaker dwelt on questions relating to the further improvement of housing, municipal, consumer and cultural conditions for the republic's rural population.

The economic and political organization measures outlined by the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee must be comprehensively reinforced by purposeful, vigorous and competent work by the republic's party organization and by the entire many-thousands-strong army of Azerbaijan Communists. Daily concern for the economic development of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and for increasing agricultural production should be the determining factor in the activity of party organizations. Efforts must be focused on work with people, on ehnancing the discipline and responsibility of each member of the collective and instilling in him a profound and clear understanding of his personal involvement in forthcoming tasks with all their complexity and multifacetedness.

Rural party raykoms have the urgent task of bringing agriculture sections up to strength as quickly as possible and organizing their full-blooded activity. Serious omissions persist in the selection, placement and education of cadres. Some party committees are substituting bureaucratic administration for this work.

Of paramount significance is the all-round intensification of ideological backup for the struggle to fulfill the decisions of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. A wealth of experience of ideological work in the countryside has been accumulated in the republic. The task is to make maximum use of it in channeling the enthusiasm and creative energy of working people into the conquering of new heights.

K.N. Ragimov, first secretary of Nakhichevanskiy party Obkom; V.A. Guseynov, first secretary of Baku Gorkom; G.B. Abdullayev, president of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences, and others spoke at the plenum about the great potential of the republic's agroindustrial complex. They revealed shortcomings and made proposals aimed at further developing agricultural production and enhancing the Communists' vanguard role in the struggle to implement the party's plans.

Rashidov in Tashkent

PM291451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by PRAVDA correspondents N. Gladkov and Yu. Mukimov and TASS special correspondent Ye. Taubenshlag under rubric "Implement Decisions of CPSU Central Committee May Plenum": "Action Program"]

[Text] Tashkent -- An Uzbek CP Central Committee plenum has discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the republic party organization's task arising from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report "On the USSR Food Program for the Period Through 1990 and Measures To Implement It."

The May plenum's decisions express the will of the party and the aspirations of the entire Soviet people. And it is the duty of every party organization and every working person to make a worthy contribution to the program of plenty, noted Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, who delivered the report.

Radical changes have taken place in Uzbekistan's agriculture during the last three 5-year plans, as they have throughout the country. The level of technical equipment on kolkhozes and sovkhozes has increased and their production potential has strengthened. In the 10th 5-Year Plan alone an average of around R2.2 billion of capital investments was assimilated in agricultural production each year.

A powerful construction base of water resources organizations has been created, which has made it possible to open up nearly 100,000 hectares of land each year. Large zones of irrigated arable farming have emerged in the Golodnaya, Dzhizak and Karshinskaya steppes and the lower reaches of the Amu Darya. The sown area on irrigated land has increased by almost 1 million hectares.

The consistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy, the great funds invested in agriculture and the heroic efforts of kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and all the republic's working people have produced positive results. Since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum gross agricultural output has doubled and has reached almost R7 billion

At the same time we must not rest on our laurels. The food problem has still not been solved. The rapid growth of the republic's population and the increase in money incomes -- which, given the stable retail prices of stape food goods, results in increased demand -- should be remembered.

Guided by the May plenum's decisions, the Uzbek CP Central Committee and the republic's government have formulated the Uzbek SSR Food Program for the period through 1990. The interconnected, more balanced development of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex is envisaged.

Cotton growing will continue to be the leading sector in the republic. The fulfillment of the Food Program and the boosting of cotton growing are interconnected. Thus in developing the food sectors, especially livestock raising, farms ensure the improvement of soil fertility. At the same time cotton is a basic raw material not only for the textile industry, but also for the production of vegetable oil, other valuable food products and fodder. Efforts must be focused on fulfilling Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on improving cotton quality.

The further development of irrigation and land reclamation is of crucial significance for boosting cotton growing and fulfilling the Food Program. Some 485,000 hectares of new irrigated land must be opened up, the construction of a number of reservoirs must be completed and the efficient utilization of water resources must be ensured. This is especially important now, under the conditions of the mounting water shortage [malovodye]. In the near future the flow of rivers must be completely regulated through the construction of large and small reservoirs.

The increase of grain production in every possible way is a key task in resolving the USSR Food Program. It is planned to ensure average annual grain production of 2.8-3 million tons in the current 5-year plan and 3.3-5 milliontons in the 12th 5-year plan.

This year Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sent a greetings letter to Uzbekistan's young people in connection with their pledge to obtain 2 million tons of corn. This has inspired the young arable farmers to new labor exploits. Many of them have decided to work on the new specialized corn growing sovkhozes, which are to be a school of large harvests.

As the speaker stressed, the development of rice growing and the increased production and procurements of fruit and vegetable output have great prospects. In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is intended to increase the gross harvests of vegetable and cucurbit crops to 3.6 million tons, fruit production to 1.3 million tons, and grape production to 1.5 million tons. The task has been set of fully meeting the republic's own potato requirements and increasing the delivery of early varieties of potato to other reigons.

The numbers of all types of livestock and poultry have increased and their productivity has improved in Uzbekistan in the last few years. But the population's need for livestock products is not being fully satisfied. In the 11th 5-Year Plan average annual meat production is to be 400-410,000 tons (carcass weight) and it is planned to increase milk production by 74 percent and to double egg production.

This can be achieved by consistently strengthening the fodder base. This year non-irrigated crops and pastures have suffered severely as a result of the drought. In order to swell the resources, 300,000 hectares of fodder catch crops providing two harvests in the winter period must be sown after the corn harvest in August-September.

There is great potential for improving fish supplies to the population -- by creating large lake commodity fish farms and improving the productivity of ponds. The task is to increase the fish catch to 500,000 quintals by the end of the 5-Year Plan.

It is planned to assist personal plots with seeds, fodder and thoroughbred livestock. At the same time it should be noted that not all industrial enterprises and construction and other organizations yet have subsidiary farms.

Agricultural science has an important role. Life demands new scientific developments that would help to develop production at a rapid rate.

A component part of the Food Program is the improvement of all the sectors associated with the countryside, especially the processing industry. In the last 10 years around R250 million in capital investments has been injected into the development of the republic's food, meat and dairy industry. At the same time a great number of enterprises are failing to fulfill the plans. The plenum outlined measures to improve their work.

Both the report and the speeches paid special attention to rural construction and to satisfying rural working people's demands. Measures were outlined to further increase the power-worker ration and to improve labor organization.

Rural party organizations are in the forefront of the struggle to implement the Food Program. In Uzbekistan they unite 350,000 communists -- over half the republic's party organization -- of whom almost 190,000 are employed actually in agricultural production. Measures have been taken to further strengthen rural party organizations. But unfortunately, there are also cases of the hasty promotion of leaders, which leads to their frequent replacement. A number of leaders and specialists are being slow to reorganize their own work and are working in the old-fashioned way.

The organizing role of party committees, the speakers at the plenum stressed, must be displayed in the coordination of the work of Soviet, economic and public organs to fulfill the Food Program. Its implementation is a matter for the entire party and the entire people. And the chief content of ideological education work must be the widespread elucidation of the May plenum's decisions and the mobilization of the masses to implement them.

Examples of the creative initiative and labor activeness prompted by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum were cited. A number of specific proposals were voiced with the aim of enhancing communists' vanguard role and providing ideological support for the struggle to fulfill the Food Program.

The reserves at the disposal of Uzbekistan's agrarian-industrial complex were discussed by M.M. Musakhanov, first secretary of the Tashkentskiy party Obkom; A.A. Urkinbayev, Uzbek SSR minister of agriculture; K. Kamalov, first secretary of the Karakalpakskiy party Obkom; A. Alimov, Uzbek SSR Minister of fruit and vegetable farming; T. Baymirov, first secretary of the Dzhizakskiy party Obkom; N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; and others.

The plenum unanimously adopted as a guide and for implementation the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech.

Voss in Riga

PM291355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 82 p 2

[Correspondent O. Meshkov report on Latvian CP Central committee plenum (date unspecified) under general heading: "Using Reserves"]

[Text] Riga -- Discussing the tasks in implementing the Food Program the participants in the Latvian CP Central Committee plenum noted that a firm foundation has been created in the republic for the further development of agricultural production.

Since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum fixed capital has increased 270 percent and the supply of energy for agricultural labor has increased 300 percent. The stock of reclaimed land has increased 150 percent and the supply of mineral fertilizers has increased 100 percent. Interfarm enterprises and associations developed successfully. As a result labor in the countryside has become twice as productive.

At the same time, as the rapporteur -- A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee -- and the speakers in the debate said, the food problem requires great attention. It is important to mobilize all forces for the full utilization of existing reserves and the elimination of shortcomings. The republic must achieve accelerated and steady grain production and increase grain yield to 26 quintals and in individual regions to 35 quintals [per hectare].

The Latvian rural workers must resolve large-scale tasks in stockraising. The plenum has outlined measures to improve breeding and animal husbandry work and breed new, highly productive breeds. Much is being done in the republic to supply stockraising with fodder. This was discussed in particular this spring at the Latvian CP Central Committee plenum. A program was elaborated at the time which defined a rational fodder structure and outlined measures for improving seed growing and increasing the yield of agricultural crops and forage's protein and amino acid balance.

Those taking part in the plenum discussed questions of developing the sectors servicing agriculture and processing its produce. In the current 5-year plan it is planned to construct a meat combine in Valmiyera, to expand the Riga dairy combine and the meat combine in Liyepaya, and to begin the installation of a bakery in Rezekne. But, the plenum noted, fuller and more rational use must also be made of the capacities at existing enterprises. There are still not enough storehouses, stores and greenhouses in the republic. Efforts must be concentrated on the construction of vegetable and potato storehouses in Rizhskiy Rayon.

The plenum seriously criticized the leaders of the republic's Ministry of Construction and the Latvkolkhozstroy. A number of their organizations are working unsatisfactorily and the plan for the first year of the current 5-year plan for the construction of stockraising complexes has been fulfilled only 68 percent, the plan for the construction of vegetable storage facilities only 78 percent and for the construction of mineral fertilizer depots 77 percent. The state of affairs this year is also giving cause for concern. The Tsirma and Kronautse hog raising complexes in Ludzenskiy and Dobelskiy Rayons respectively which should long have been operational are being installed extremely slowly.

Substantial funds are being earmarked to shore up economically weak kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Latvia. However, on many farms in Aluksnenskiy, Balvskiy, Ogrskiy and Mnadonskiy Rayons these funds are being assimilated only slowly. Some contracting and specialized organizations are not only not accelerating but are even slowing down their pace of work.

Those who spoke in the debates drew attention to the particular importance of the provision of amenities for the Latvian countryside and the expansion of the supply of vegetables, fruit, and potatoes on the "field to store" principle and the reception of milk and livestock directly on the farms. It was noted that the republic is making poor use of the potential of the subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations and institutions. The following instance is indicative. Some 3 years ago 4,000 hectares of land were earmarked for the creation of subsidiary farms, but so far not one of them has been assimilated.

A high assessment was given of the Talsinksiy Rayon agroindustrial association created 6 years ago as an experiment which has been fully justified. Similar associations now exist in all rayons in Latvia. The success of the matter is largely determined by the level of qualifications and competence of the leading cadres. The plenum stated that an end must be resolutely put to the unsuitable practice of the frequent replacement of farm leaders in Bauskiy, Gulbenskiy and Ludzenskiy Rayons.

The Communists paid great attention to the further improvement of the work of rural party organizations, the development of socialist competition in the countryside and the consolidation of patronage ties.

Vayno in Tallin

PM281411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent D. Klenskiy under the general heading: "Major Preoccupations"]

[Text] Tallin -- In the forthcoming period up to 1990 the republic is faced with crucial tasks in the sphere of increasing agricultural production. Ways of coping with it were keenly discussed at an Estonian CP Central Committee plenum. The report was delivered by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

It was noted that agricultural production in the republic is increasing mainly through improved labor productivity. By the beginning of the current 5-year plan every agricultural worker was producing 2.3 times as much as 15 years ago. Although the number of people employed in the sector has fallen by one-fourth in recent years, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are now producing nearly 40 percent more milk and twice as much meat and twice as many eggs.

While acknowledging the achievements, the keynote speaker and those who spoke during the debate -- R. Elvak, first secretary of Vilyandiskiy party Raykom, V. Nutt, milkmaid at a model research [oporno-pokazatelnyy] sovkhoz, and other Communists -- focused attention on unresolved problems. It is clear that in the conditions of the republic's highly intensive agriculture each new step forward becomes harder. Therefore, the speakers said, new approaches must be sought to the solution of tasks and scientific achievements must be put into practice more promptly. The main task is to change the obsolete style of management and struggle against hidebound economic thinking.

Unfortunately, this has not got through to everyone. In a number of rayons production is still organized in the old way. People sometimes forget that the creation of agroindustrial associations is not just a matter of changing the sign. The role of specialists is still played down on many farms. They spend two-thirds of their working time reading incoming documents and drawing up all kinds of replies to superior bodies.

It was noted that success will largely depend on today's work, the results of the current agricultural year. Especially as in recent years the republic has failed to cope with plans for the production of very important agricultural items. The productivity of dairy cattle has fallen. The fall in milk yields has not been halted yet.

The protein problem is an acute one. Without solving it no farm will achieve the goals set for the next decade. Yet this most important sphere of work has been neglected. The Estonian Ministry of Agriculture is largely to blame for this. The republic's scientists were also criticized. Confidence was expressed that the republican agroindustrial council would perform a coordinating role in the solution of major questions.

One very important task facing this organ is that of linking up rayon agoindustrial associations with other agricultural-production-related sectors. Unfortunately, there are serious hiccups at the moment en route between the field and store counter. Certain instances were quoted. Enough potatoes and vegetables were lost last year during storage at Estonian Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming depots to supply the republic's capital for 20 days and 6 weeks, respectively. Farms suffer considerable losses due to tardy reception of livestock and grain by enterprises of the republic's procurements and meat and dairy ministries which are failing to meet schedules for the commissioning of such important planned facilities as elevators and refrigerators.

One-third of the republican party organization is to be found in the countryside. This is a large force. The plenum participants noted that the most important task now is to refine the party committees' work style. In conditions of the further growth of kolkhoz and sovkhoz independence in all questions it is necessary to make a determined effort to eradicate the practice of doing soviet and economic organs' work for them. Rural communists must learn not only to expose shortcomings but also to analyze the economic situation and find the best ways of developing farms.

Gapurov in Ashkhabad

PM300825 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 82 p 2

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent A. Grachev under the general heading: "Major Preoccupations"]

[Text] Ashkhabad -- The arrival of water from the Karakum Canal has changed the face of the Turkmen land. New kolkhozes and sovkhozes, orchards and vineyards are springing up around the manmade river. Vast reserves for increasing agricultural production have become available.

Keynote speaker M. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, and those who spoke in the debate, G. Agamurdov, livestock unit chief at the kolkhoz named for the 22d party congress in Takhta-Bazarskiy Rayon; B. Atayev, first secretary of Tashauzskiy party Obkom; B. Kuliyev, milking machine operator at the livestock raising complex on the sovkhoz named for the nine Ashkhabad commissars in Gyaurskiy Rayon, and others noted that opportunities exist for providing more agricultural products than planned. A good foundation has been laid: The 5-months plan for purchases of livestock products was successfully fulfilled and shipments or early vegetables to industrial centers are in fully swing.

As is known, cotton growing has an important part to play in the fulfillment of the Food Program. In fact, in addition to the fiber, one ton of raw cotton provides 120 kg of vegetable oil and more than half a ton of valuable fodder for livestock. At the moment, the plenum said, production of this crop in the republic is increased by expanding the cotton area. The time has come to make a proper effort to increase the yield which is only 25 quintals per hectare in Turkmenia. The plan for procurement of "white gold" must be fulfilled in October; if the harvest drags on till December losses result.

There is another reserve here. Every year about 100,000 tons of cotton seeds are used for sowing. But if one were to improve their quality and introduce precision sowing on only 1/2 of the plantations only 1/2 that quantity of seeds would be needed. And that means not only extra oil and fodder but also good shoots, less expenditure on thinning and better plant development.

There was a very keen discussion at the plenum of reserves for increasing grain production. More began to be obtained in the 10th 5-Year Plan. But again by means of expanding the sown area. Some rayons are getting 5-12 quintals per hectare, although leading farms are getting 30 plus. Low yields are due to gross violations of farming practices.

There are also complex tasks to be solved in livestock raising. The plenum noted that the republic has big meat production reserves. For example, if all farms raised the surrender weight of livestock to the republic average it would be possible to obtain an extra 20,000 tons of meat a year without increasing the number of animals. Moreover, meat is expensive because of the high cost of fodder. The plenum noted that the Ministry of Agriculture and party obkoms and oblispolkoms must act more quickly to provide fattening farms with land, and the Council of Ministers and sections of the Turkmen CP Central Committee must take charge of this operation.

In the course of fulfillment of the Food Program the milk and dairy products supply situation will be rectified.

Vegetables, fruit and melon crops are playing an ever-increasing part in people's diet. By 1985 production of vegetables in the republic is planned to reach 300,000 tons and melon crops 255,000 tons. Specialized links must be set up to grow them. In this connection the plenum criticized the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming. Of its 14 sovkhozes producing vegetables 11 are making a loss. There were calls for the revival of direct-sales shops, not only at markets but also at large enterprises.

The plenum was concerned about the state of viticulture. Despite the favorable climatic conditions in the republic very few grapes are produced. It was decided long ago to place the sector on an industrial footing, but this is being inadequately carried out.

Speakers talked of the large amount of work all communists have to do to mobilize working people for the successful fulfillment of the USSR Food Program. The plenum participants expressed confidence that the republic's party organization and all working people will cope with the task.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS DOLGIKH FRUNZE SPEECH

PM301211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jun 82 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS correspondent report under the rubric "Implementing the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum": "Going Further, Achieving More"]

[Excerpt] Frunze, 25 Jun -- The Kirgiz SSR working people have pledged to achieve a substantial increase in productivity in arable farming and livestock raising this year and to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of state plans for purchases of agricultural products. The firm resolve of Communists and all the republic's working people to make a weighty contribution to supplementing the country's food resources was expressed by participants in today's Kirgiz CP Central Committee plenum. The results of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the republican party organization's tasks arising from its decisions and from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report were discussed.

The plenum was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was greeted warmly by those present. He conveyed to those present and to all Kirgiziya's Communists and working people cordial greetings and best wishes from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Leonid Ilich, being constantly engaged in the resolution of the most important questions of domestic policy and the preservation and strengthening of peace, devotes constant attention to the economic and social development of all the union republics, including Kirgiziya, which has achieved tremendous progress in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples. Leonid Ilich's visit to the republic in 1970 left a profound imprint on its development.

The CPSU Central Committee May plenum was a major, really historic event in the life of the party and country. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's pathbreaking report occupied a central place in its work. The propositions and conclusions it contains constitute a further development of the party's agrarian policy at the present stage of communist building. They are aimed at the practical implementation of the 26th party congress' course of steadily improving Soviet people's well-being.

The Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum takes account of the present internal and external conditions for our state's development. It is aimed at achieving important, interconnected goals -- reliable food supplies for the country on the basis of its own resources and progress along the path of narrowing the gap between the city and the countryside in material, cultural and consumer conditions, which, as is known, is a programmatic principle of ours.

The party, the speaker went on, focuses attention on the main aspects of agrarian policy in the eighties. This means, above all, implementing a broad system of measures to further develop the agroindustrial sector of the economy and strengthen its material and technical base.

It also means concentrating forces and resources on a fundamental improvement in the efficiency of agricultural production and on ensuring the comprehensive development of agriculture and associated sectors. And lastly, it means improving the economic machinery, the structure of management and the style and methods of leadership.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum have been received with tremendous enthusiasm and approval by all the party and the Soviet people. At present a businesslike discussion of its results is in progress throughout the country in party organizations and labor collectives, and practical measures to implement the decisions adopted are being outlined. The Central Committee plenum's work met with a broad response throughout the world and above all in the socialist community countries.

The resolution of the Food Program is a most important component of the party's economic strategy. The significance of the measures outlined can hardly be overstated.

Since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum, tremendous creative work has been done. The country has begun to produce considerably more output in arable farming and livestock raising. The introduction of chemicals in agriculture and land reclamation have taken place at an accelerated rate and the output of machines and equipment for the countryside has increased. Over a 15-year period (1966-1980) 3.5 times more capital investments were channeled into the development of agricultural production, over the whole range of operations, than in all the previous years of socialist building.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, the speaker noted, are aimed at further developing the agroindustrial complex with a view to ensuring reliable supplies of all types of food to the population in the shortest possible space of time and substantially improving the structure of Soviet people's diet.

The food question concerns every person, it is the whole people's cause. It is no accident that the May plenum stressed that every republic, oblast and rayon, every sector of the national economy and all labor collectives are called upon to make the greatest possible contribution to the resolution of the food problem.

An important place in the Food Program's implementation belongs to the Kirgiz SSR. Crucial, major tasks face the republic for the eighties and a significant growth in agricultural output is envisaged. The tasks set for increasing output must be regarded as the minimum.

The Food Program, which is long-term in nature, also incorporates urgent tasks. Its fulfillment must begin with these tasks, to ensure that the first results in increasing the output of agricultural products are achieved this year. So all forces should now be focused on the exemplary execution of current work in arable farming and livestock raising and it is necessary to step up the struggle against losses of output, which is a major reserve offering a weighty return.

Special attention, the speaker stressed, must be directed to the development of livestock raising, which accounts for more than 40 percent of all the republic's agricultural revenue. High indicators have been achieved in the leading sector -- sheepraising -- in terms of the output of wool and mutton per 100 hectares of agricultural land. But the reserves here are still not exhausted. It is necessary to ensure a further increase in livestock productivity and the accelerated buildup of the fodder base.

Paramount significance is attached to the development of arable farming, on which the results of all agriculture, including livestock raising, directly depend. The republic has considerable potential for increasing the production of grain, vegetables, fruit and other agricultural products. To this end it is necessary first and foremost to increase the yield and improve the utilization of irrigated land.

In order to ensure the planned growth in food production, processing enterprises must be developed at an accelerated rate.

An important task for the republic party organization is the struggle to further strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture and ensure the efficient utilization of available machinery, fertilizers and other resources. The M.V. Frunze agricultural machinery plant in the Kirgiz capital makes a considerable contribution to supplying the countryside with highly productive machinery. The republic has a large pool of agricultural machines. Measures must be elaborated and implemented to further improve the operation and repair of machinery, improve the skills of machine operator cadres and disseminate leading experience widely.

It is also necessary to ensure the rational utilization of capital investments and a high return on them. To this end particular attention must be directed to making projects more economical, ensuring a comprehensive approach to the erection of agroindustrial projects and making construction cheaper, and it is necessary to introduce industrial methods more widely and fight persistently for the timely commissioning of fixed capital.

V.I. Dolgikh then dwelt on measures in the social restructuring of the countryside. In the 10th 5-Year Plan alone nearly 2.7 million square meters of housing were constructed in Kirgiziya, along with a considerable number of cultural and consumer institutions. Kolkhoz members' average income increased 47 percent compared with 1975. A large detachment of specialists with higher and secondary education and machine operators work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Much has been done. But there are still shortcomings in the resolution of social tasks. All this means that party, soviet and economic organs must keep these questions constantly in mind.

Great significance is attached to introducing progressive forms of management of the agroindustrial complex, improving the economic machinery and increasing the organizational and economic independence of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Everything possible should be done to develop financial autonomy at all levels of production, to improve work with leadership cadres and to reinforce farms with highly qualified specialists.

The role of rural party raykoms is increasing still further in present conditions. They are called upon to ensure political leadership of the development of agricultural production and efficient, harmonious collaboration between all units of the agroindustrial complex at rayon level. It is necessary to study the activity of primary party organizations in greater depth, to examine their experience attentively and generalize it and to give them more businesslike, practical assistance.

The Food Program is an integral system of measures covering many sectors of the national economy and all levels of production and management. The organization of its fulfillment requires a thoroughly considered plan ensuring efficient collaboration between all components. That is why particular significance is accorded exacting, day-to-day monitoring of the execution of the measures planned. Here the tone and mood must be set by the republic's party organizations.

The speaker stressed that the successful implementation of the tasks set by the Central Committee plenum require improved organizational, political, ideological and educational work among rural workers. The republic has great potential for this. More than 37,000 Communists, or 1/3 of Kirgiziya's party organization, actually work in agriculture. Everything must be done to increase the vanguard role of rural Communists and ensure that each of them is really in the forefront of the struggle to increase the efficiency of agricultural production.

Work to fulfill the tasks set by the party, V.I. Dolgikh said in conclusion, is developing in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm arising from the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The harmonious family of equal republics will mark that glorious anniversary as a triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy, as a result of which all our country's nations and ethnic groups have achieved tremendous successes in communist building. There is no doubt that the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum will be fully reflected in the widespread socialist competition for a fitting greeting for this jubilee.

The report by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, and other speeches discussed the good foundations laid in the republic for doing everything to intensify agrucultural production and further increase food resources. Since the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) plenum more than R4 billion in capital investments has been channeled into the development of Kirgiziya's agrarian sector, and gross agricultural output has increased by nearly 70 percent. At the same time the level of production still lags behind the population's growing requirements for food products and industry's requirements for agricultural raw material.

The plenum participants outlined ways of eliminating shortcomings and ensuring a more rapid turn by all sectors of the republic's national economy toward the resolution of problems in further developing agricultural production and the agroindustrial complex as a whole.

GRISHIN REPORT TO MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM

LD011126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow plays an important role in the development of science and in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. A quarter of the country's scientific organizations carrying out fundamental and applied research are located in the city. Questions of how best to concentrate the efforts of scientists on solving key national-economic problems and how to speed up the introduction into practice of scientific developments were at the focus of attention today of a plenum of the Moscow Gorkom. There was a discussion of the tasks of the city party organization in further developing science, improving the work of research institutions and design bureaus and stepping up the links of science with production in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums and Comrade Brezhnev's guidelines.

A report was delivered at the plenum by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. The participants in the plenum submitted proposals directed at raising the efficiency of scientific research and improving socialist competition at research institutions and design bureaus.

KIRILENKO ATTENDS 1 JULY CEREMONY IN MOSCOW

LD020340 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Jul 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] International Cooperative Day will be observed on 3 July. A ceremonial session was held today in Moscow in connection with Cooperatives Day. In the presidium were Comrade Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Council of Ministers; leaders of some ministries and offices, as well as (Zenger), director of the International Cooperative Alliance.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKHSTAN MEETING 24 JUNE

LD281800 Alma Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1405 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Summary] A meeting of the Presidium of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet today discussed the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies in Kazakhstan stemming from the report by Comrade Brezhnev at the May 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and his speech at the meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on 31 May 1982.

"Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, took the floor at the meeting of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. In his speech he stressed the necessity of an active participation by local soviets of people's deputies in solving questions connected with with implementation of the Food Program and the further raising of the effectiveness of all sectors of agricultural production and of all links of the agroindustrial complex. At the forthcoming session of local soviets, said Comrade Kunayev, it will be necessary to discuss profoundly and from all aspects the tasks stemming from Comrade Brezhnev's report at the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum. A lot of work has to be done by soviets for the social transformation of the countryside and for improving working and living conditions of rural workers.

"Comrade Kunayev drew the attention of soviets of people's deputies and all public and economic organs to the need already in the current year to ensure a considerable increase in the production of grain, meat, milk and other agricultural produce and to make a big step toward the implementation of the Food Program so as to meet with honor the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR."

GRISHIN ATTENDS RAYON OFFICIALS' CONFERENCE

PM291043 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference in Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpts] A conference of party raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held in the Moscow CPSU Gorkom yesterday.

The conference discussed the question of organizational and political work by the Moscow city party organization in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and implementing the Food Program A report was delivered by R.F. Dementyeva, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

GRISHIN PRESENTS AWARDS TO MOSCOW WORKERS

LD012256 Moscow Domestic Servicein Russian 1800 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Excerpts] In the Kremlin an awards ceremony took place for a large group of workers of the Moscow Krasnyy Proletariy and Frezer works, other enterprises of the capital and machine-building, heavy and chemical industries.

Presenting the awards, Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, cordially congratulated the recipients of the awards and wished them new labor successes for the good of our socialist homeland.

GORBACHEV, DOLGIKH ADDRESS CPSU CC CONFERENCE

LD011802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee a conference of scientists-economists has been held. It discussed speeding up the changeover of the national economy to the path of intensive development, raising efficiency of social production, improving management and the economic mechanism as a whole. The conference was addressed by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and by Comrade Dolgikh candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU.

MOSCOW TV REPORTS DOLGIKH BELORUSSIA VISIT

LD291216 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1048 GMT on 28 June broadcasts a 65-minute program on Soviet agriculture entitled: "The Food Program -- Common Task for All the People."

The program begins with the announcer reporting the visit to Belorussia by Mikhail Gorbachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The visit was made during harvest time, and Gorbachev was accompanied on the tour of sovkhozes and kolkhozes by republic party and state leaders. Gorbachev is seen inspecting farms including a farm in Vitebskaya Oblast and is seen digging potatoes on a farm in Gronoskaya Oblast. The film shows irrigated land in Polesye and shows Gorbachev talking to unidentified people in Mogilevskaya Oblast about social provision in rural areas.

The announcer goes on to report a meeting of the Belorussian party-economic aktiv held in Gomel. He says the meeting was attended by Gorbachev and by Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee. A clip of the meeting is shown, together with an extract from the speech made on the occasion by Kiselev in which he notes that enterprises belonging to the Ministry of Agriculture Machine Building and the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production have been named as sites of special importance for the state. He notes that Belorussia needs 100,000 KSK-100 machines for its agricultural industry.

Clip of reconstruction work at the Gomselmash enterprise are shown while the announcer says the plant will produce 20,000 KSK-100 combines a year and the same number of trailer-combines when the plant is completed.

The program then returns to the aktiv meeting in Gomel. The announcer says Comrade Gorabchev made a long speech at the meeting. A brief extract of the speech is given in which Gorbachev notes Brezhnev's greetings to workers in agricultural machine building. The announcer summarizes Gorabchev's remarks on the need to increase production and raise the efficiency of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex. Another brief extract from Gorbachev's speech is then shown in which he stresses the need to improve the design and efficiency of self-propelled combines.

The program ends with shots of Gorbachev inspecting the Gomselmash plant, an electrician describing a labor initiative at the site and shots of a KSK-100 combine working in the field.

PATRIARCH PIMEN, DELEGATION RETURN TO MOSCOW

LD291820 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS — Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and All Russia returned to Moscow from New York today. He took part in the work of the United Nations General Assembly's second special session of disarmament at the invitation of the United Nations, which had been made to the Russian Orthodox Church among a number of other non-governmental organisations. Patriarch Pimen made a speech at the session on June 24.

The members of the synod accompanying Patriarch Pimen in his trip returned to Moscow together with him. They included Filaret, metropolitan of Kiev and Galich, and Filaret, metropolitan of Minsk and Belorussia and exarch to the Ukraine, as well as the exarch to Western Europe, the chairman of the Department of Relations with Churches Abroad of the Moscow Patriarchate and other figures of the Russian Orthodox Church.

RSFSR FISH INDUSTRY MINISTER REPLACED

PM291115 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Jun 82 p 2

[Unattributed Chronicle]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade I.P. Peresypkin RSFSR minister of the fish industry, relieving Comrade N.A. Vanyayev of that post in connection with his retirement on pension.

AZERBAIJAN MINISTER OF LIGHT INDUSTRY REPLACED

WA300730 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 15 June carries on page 3 a 50 word announcement that E. S. Melikov has been removed from his duties as Azerbaijan SSR minister of the light industry for "serious deficiencies in his work." On page 1 of the same newspaper, announcement is made of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing Sokhrab Mirkazanfar Ibragimov as the new minister of the light industry.

REVISED EDITION OF CHERNENKO BOOK PUBLISHED

PM301253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 82 p 2

[TASS report: "On Work of Party and State Apparatus"]

[Text] The book by K. J. Chernenko entitled "Questions of the Work of the Party and State Apparatus" [Voprosy Raboty Partiynogo I Gosudarstvennogo Apparata] has been published in a second revised and enlarged edition. It is devoted to the improvement of the work of the apparatus at various stages of CPSU activity. A considerable place in the book is devoted to an analysis of the style, forms and methods of work in conditions of the developed socialist society. The new edition shows the role of the apparatus in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and many topics and sections have been developed further.

The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

RUSAKOV ADDRESS TO SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMY

LD301800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] There was a solemn meeting in Moscow today of professors, lecturers, students and postgraduates of the CPSU Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences devoted to the latest graduation of students from this highest party educational institution. An honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, was enthusiastically elected. Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the party Central Committee, spoke to those gathered. He said, in particular:

[Begin recording] Dear Comrades, meeting with you on this festive and significant day, I would like first of all on behalf of the party Central Committee to congratulate you cordially on the successful completion of your studies. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has asked for his good wishes for you all to be conveyed to you. [applause]

The Soviet people is at present working energetically on implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The party's plans are gradually being implemented. The May plenum of the party Central Committee was a very big event in the life of our country.

The USSR Food Program adopted by it has, in essence, become today the pivot of the political and economic work of the whole party and the whole country. Each of you will to some extent or other have to be engaged in it literally from the first days, taking into account that the party Central Committee directs that the May plenum's decisions should start to produce returns as early as this year. The approaching glorious date, the 60th anniversary of formation of the USSR, has evoked especial enthusiasm among Soviet people. We have long had the good tradition of greeting jubilees with labor achievements. I am convinced you will make your direct personal contributions to this good tradition.

Our economy is gradually moving on to the track of intensive development. The essence of this transition is clearly expressed in the laconic but pithy formula proposed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress: The economy must be economical. And here, of course, there is immense scope for creativity, for fresh, bold decisions, and for the application of your knowledge.

As you know, lofty aims have been set by the congresses of other fraternal communist and workers' parties. In virtually every fraternal socialist country, much of what is being done in various directions of their work is in harmony with the affairs of our country; this concerns steadfast improvement of socialist democracy, intensification of the economy and communist education of the working people. All we Communists of the socialist countries are basically engaged in a common communist cause, and by knowing each other better, with a lively exchange of experience, the unification of our efforts in resolving key problems facing the socialist world, we will continue to serve as a reliable stimulus for development of each socialist country and for the multiplication of the potential of the whole socialist community.

The development of the socialist world, as you know, is taking place today in complicated conditions. The arms race, the heating up of crisis situations, which is shown today by the tragic events in the Near East, and attempts at crude pressure on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries -- all this is virtually the main element of the foreign policy course of the current U.S. administration. The more closely and thoroughly we cooperate on all fronts, the more effective will be our counteraction.

The CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, have devoted and are devoting unflagging attention to consolidating friendship and cooperation with socialist countries. This task of Soviet foreign policy is constantly to the fore, and it is resolved as a result of the joint efforts of our fraternal countries. We are firmly conducting jointly the line of strengthening our defense and military-political alliance, the Warsaw Treaty Organization. We are striving jointly for multiplication of our ties in the economic sphere and conducting work to raise the level of these ties. It is in the constant consolidation of our cooperation, in unity and cohesion, that we see the firm guarantee of fresh victories for our great common cause.

I would like primarily to wish you ideological vigilance, and unshakable fidelity to Marxist-Leninist ideals. Firm conviction, faith in the historical correctness of our common revolutionary cause, is a material force. I would like also to wish that you should constantly remember Lenin's behests about strengthening ties with the masses, and be unflagging in concern for strict observance of the Leninist norms of party life. Learning from people, knowing their mood, always picking up something new -- this is not only, and not so much, a duty, it is the obligation of the true party worker, especially of one engaged in one or other leading post. I would wish that you maintain the friendship which has unified you all in Moscow; may your friendship be yet another source of good internationalist deeds, be they of the Soviet people or of the big family of sovereign socialist peoples. [applause] [end recording]

CONCERN AIRED OVER BRIBERY OF SOVIET OFFICIALS

PM011339 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Jun 82 p 3

[Conversation between correspondent G. Lomanov and G. Baturov, member of the USSR Ministry of Justice collegium and chief of the General Courts Department, in response to readers' letters, entitled "Bribery: Those Who Take and Those Who Give"]

[Text] The editorial office's mailbag contains quite a few letters whose authors write angrily and indignantly about bribery and propose measures, effective in our view, for combatting it. G. Baturov, member of the USSR Ministry of Justice collegium and chief of the General Courts Department, and our correspondent G. Lomanov discuss this topic.

Journalist: Before talking about the legal liability of people who offer or take bribes, it is clearly worth calling to mind the great social danger of this evil. Here are a few lines from Leningrader V. Petukhov's letter: "Scoundrels can easily get their business done by bribery and buy whatever they need, from counterfeit medical certificates to diplomas." I am convinced that the letter's preemptory tone is explained by more than just indignation. It is more a question of people's psychological reaction to this offense. Let us suppose that a VUZ teacher gets a little drunk and kicks up a fuss in a public place. Everyone would condemn his behavior but no one would think that there were drunkards and ruffians working in that institute. But let us imagine for a moment that our teacher is on trial for extorting bribes from school graduates. The reaction would be quite different -- people would say that you cannot get into that VUZ without "greasing somebody's palm."

Lawyer: These people find bribery a terrible thing -- the crime of a specific official compromises the state apparatus and undermines belief in justice and legality. But bribes cause not just moral harm but also economic damage. Since bribery is accompanied, as a rule, by embezzlement, distortion of statistics and other mideeds, bribetakers usually operate in close contact with crooks and embezzlers of state property. That is why this crime is especially dangerous.

Furthermore, bribery is one of the most covert and carefully disguised crimes. The giver and the taker -- both bear criminal responsibility but neither rushes forward with sincere truthful evidence. And the camouflaging of the crime is very subtle. During the investigation and in court one criminal firmly maintains his story: No one tried to bribe me and the fact that they illegally gave me two jobs at once is no bribe. Another one feigns innocence: Pardon me but what bribe is this -- it is simply gratitude, a pure-hearted gift. It is up to the investigation and the court to discover the true aim of these dual post holders, presents and gifts.

Journalist: I think it appropriate here to recall that V.I. Lenin called bribery an enemy of the revelution. He linked the successful nationwide monitoring of production and the distribution of goods in particular with successes "in tracking down and SHOOTING [capitalized words published in italics] bribetakers and crooks...." and many readers, remarking on the great social danger of bribery, regard the punishment for this as not severe enough.

Lawyer: It is written in the RSFSR Criminal Code and in other union republic codes that the acceptance of officials in person or through an intermediary of a bribe in any form for the performance or nonperformance in the bribegiver's interest of any action the official should or could have performed by means of his official position is punishable by between 3 and 10 years' imprisonment with a confiscation of property. Forgive me for the long quote but a loose summary here cannot be allowed.

I should add that if there are aggravating circumstances, and extortion, repeated bribetaking and previous conviction for this offense apply here, the court can imprison a bribetaker for from 8 to 15 years. And if there are particularly aggravating circumstances an exceptional punishment -- execution by shooting -- can be prescribed. The case of Rytov, a former USSR deputy minister of the fish industry, can be cited as an example -- the USSR Supreme Court sentenced this dangerous bribetaker to this very punishment and the sentence has been carried out.

In a word, there are no grounds for saying that the law is not severe enough. The law also prescribes a quite severe punishment for giving bribes -- from 3 to 8 years -- and in the case of repeated "gifts" -- from 7 to 15 years. While sharing the justified indignation of the authors of the letters to the editorial office, I should like to note, however, that it is by no means always the case that the bribegiver wants to obtain some illegal benefits for himself. On the contrary, very often people want to implement their legitimate rights, for example, to obtain an apartment that is due to them or to get a very sick member of their family into hospital. And in this respect they encounter blatant red tape and transparent hints -- people say that a request without a gift is like a dance without music.

And it is not fortuitous that in two instances the law releases a bribegiver from criminal responsibility -- if a bribe was extorted from him or if he freely admitted his crime. Voluntary admission of bribery frees a person from punishment. It seems to me unnecessary to explain that such a situation helps to unmask criminals. But it should be stressed here that when lawyers speak of voluntary confession it goes without saying that the bribegiver should not have benefited from any illegal favors and should not have known that the case in question was being investigated.

A group of Krasnodar trade technical college students were rightly cleared of blame. Kovalevskaya, their chemistry teacher, had laid down a stiff "tariff" -- R25 for being marked grade five [out of a possible five], and R20 for a grade four. Handing over the money, the former schoolchildren realized that this was unfair, degrading and wrong but they were hardly aware that they were taking part in a crime. They found the courage within themselves to confess and helped to expose the bribetaker. Furthermore, this was not easy for them.

The militia praised the girls but at the technical college some teachers clearly looked the other way and walked right past. They felt sorry for this criminal, almost arguing that the students had corrupted her with their gifts. In court, the director admitted that he had many signs of Kovalevskaya's extortion but...doubted their objectivity.

Journalist: At the beginning of the conversation you said that bribery is one of those secret, hidden crimes, that it is committed behind people's backs. Here is what K. Ivannikov from Mangyshlak writes: "Bribery in medical institutions is particularly scandalous -- it can cost R50 for an appendectomy, several hundred for more complicated operations. This is openly talked about, so why is the extortion not punished since such people degrade our system?" Another letter describes an inspector of a rayon housing accounts and distribution section who was not averse to petty extortion -- pomade, boxes of candy -- and who also took large sums. She hinted openly among her colleagues that she was also given packets and parcels at work. For 3 years she had been extorting money and items from people and none of her colleagues had said anything. In court a witness said: "We have our authorities, let them keep order."

Lawyer: Here is the root of the evil. So often people are quick to berate the militia and the investigative organs -- but where do you look? They themselves are apathetic. Of course, the bribetaker does not count his cut in his colleagues' presence. But he is violating the set procedure and this becomes known. If for example, apartments at an enterprise are distrubuted within a narrow circle of people, where is the guarantee that some shifty character is not lining his pockets? Whereas if the local committee hung a waiting list on the wall this could hardly happen.

It is difficult to catch bribetakers redhanded and proving the crime is also hard sometimes. But it is the direct duty of leaders, social organizations, controlling organs and of all citizens to expose and eliminate the abuses which create the opportunity for bribery.

Journalist: But the diagnosis must be made by a qualified person -- a lawyer, investigator, judge. An indicative story is told by Muscovite I. Besedena -- while calling on a friend she chanced to overhear a frank conversation. A certain lady had been to fix up her offspring in a VUZ in the capital.

"It was offensive to hear her cynical words." The reader writes, "I was astonished at how quickly she found the necessary people and haggled over prices. The only thing to do was to leave. But what then? Should I ring the rector and say: Your entrance examinations are conducted by bribetakers? The answer would be: 'Do you have facts, evidence?' I would end up as the culprit -- guilty of slandering people." You must agree, there is some sense in these words.

Lawyer: Remaining aloof and not becoming involved is always simpler, especially if matters do not affect you directly. But I can assure you that in such cases there is somewhere to turn -- the competent organs know how to distinguish slander from the truth. Now just imagine that she had not walked past, then there would have been a second person and a third.... Their information, I am convinced, would already be grounds for a serious investigation which would ultimately lead to the criminal's exposure.

An analysis of court practice shows that citizens' letters and statements are the most widespread grounds for instigating proceedings for bribery. And an attentive attitude to the various signals notifying violations of socialist legality or the rules of trade and the distribution of housing is a reliable method of combatting this crime. And here much depends on the efficiency, principled nature and militancy of the public -- trade unions, people's control and party and Komsomol organizations. This is why at the end of our conversation I should like to stress that the successful struggle against bribery, extortion and gifts depends on the civic maturity and principled nature of every one of us.

REASONS FOR NEW FOOD PROGRAM EXPLAINED

LD021006 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 2 Jul 82

["Why the Food Programme Was Adopted in the USSR" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- The Food Programme adopted in the USSR provides for the further intensification of agriculture and for improving the diet of the population, writes the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA]. This programme was drafted, the weekly stresses, not because of an alleged mythical "agrarian crisis" in the Soviet Union, about which certain American newspapers write.

The Food Programme, the weekly says, is a programme for the further development of the country. It rests on the increased economic, scientific and technical potential of the country. Over 300 billion roubles were invested in Soviet agriculture over the last ten years, 2.3 times as much as during the previous ten-year period. The calorie value of the food eaten by Soviet people fully meets physiological norms. It corresponds to the average level attained in other developed countries.

At the same time the demand for certain foodstuffs, including meat and meat products, is not met fully. This is due first of all to the fact that the demand for these foods is growing faster than production. Of course, the weekly says, there is a simple way of closing the gap -- by raising prices. But such a decision would hit at the consumers who would have to revise their family budgets and reduce their purchases.

That is the reason why state retail prices of staple foodstuffs are not raised in the Soviet Union and remain unchanged for a long time. Meantime the cash incomes of the population are growing. In the period between 1961 and 1980 the average monthly earnings of workers and employees more than doubled while remuneration of the work of collective farmers increased 3.9 fold. Naturally, the purchasing power of the population is growing too. The soviet state is deliberately following this economic policy to keep the prices of staple foodstuffs accessible to all, including those with a relatively small budget.

The formation of an agronindustrial complex in which the work of agriculture is tied in with that of the branches of industry, transport and trade servicing it [as received] is one of the sweeping programmes drafted and carried out by the Soviet state in recent years.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 30 JUN-1 JUL

LD020152 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 30 June to 1 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

30 June

Many farms and entire rayons of the Crimea finished reaping barley. Farmers of Kulyabskaya and Kurganskaya-(Tyube) Oblasts of Tadzhikistan have largely finished gathering cereals. In Uzbekistan the third mowing of alfalfa started. As of this morning nearly 3 million tons of feed for publicly owned animals was procured. (0400 GMT)

Harvesting of winter wheat started today in the Stavropolskiy Kray. Most of the fields will yield a full harvest. Even the farmers of the arid Caspian areas reviewed their previous pledges, and decided to sell 5,000 tons more, above-plan grain. (1400 GMT)

July has arrived, a month which brings many urgent operations in the countryside. Cultivation of row crops continues, haymaking is in full swing and cutting of early cereals is starting in some places. Each of these operations has to be done quickly and farmers are making haste. As we were told by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, farms in the southern Kuban, Stavropolskiy Kray, Moldavia and the Ukraine have begun harvesting winter barley. According to up-to-date figures, sown and natural grasses were cut in the country on an area of more than 16 million hectares. Around 7 million tons of hay, 14 million tons of haylage and more than 1.5 million tons of grass meal were procured. Moreover, this year kolkhozes and sovkhozes concerning themselves with the needs of public-sector livestock production, are making considerably wider use of advanced fodder production methods such as forced-air ventilation, pelleting and many others. (2040 GMT)

1 July

About 3.5 million hectares of sown and natural grasses were cut in the Ukraine, over half the total to date. About 1/3 of the haylage and 3 million tons of silage were laid in. (0805 GMT)

Kubanskaya farmers harvested winter barley from the first 100,000 hectares. (1000 GMT)

A month of intensive fodder procurement opened in Irkutskaya Oblast. The oblast pledged to produce about 1 million tons of hay and haylage and more than 2 million tons of silage. (1300 GMT)

The mass harvesting of grain crops started in the Kalmytskaya ASSR. The area sown to grain crops is almost 500,000 hectares. (1800 GMT)

In the Don area quite a good harvest of grain crops was grown. Harvesting is now beginning. Thousands of controllers are helping to see that the harvest is gathered without waste. (1800 GMT)

NEW AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AIDING HARVEST

LD020606 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 1 July carries a 14-minute report by commentator Maksim Ginden on harvesting progress throughout the USSR. The first region Ginden reports on is Tashkent, where grain harvesting is almost finished in the south of Uzbekistan. An average 40 or more quintals of grain per hectare are being threshed and secondary sowing is being carried out on irrigated soil. In particular, corn is sown for grain, from which approximately 60-70 quintals per hectare of grain and 400-600 quintals per hectare of silage should be obtained next autumn.

Fodder procurement is also proceeding in an organized way: To date, 3 million tons were procured, which is approximately 1/2 the annual plan. Meanwhile, Uzbek engineers are increasing production of new agricultural machinery. Preparations are being made at the Tashkent tractor factory for production of more powerful tractors. The Uzbekselmash association, which supplies sowing machines to cotton farms, is improving its products. Uzbek chemical enterprises will produce 150,000 tons above plan of mineral fertilizers, of which 100,000 tons should be produced by August when work on tending cotton seedlings is at its peak.

Next, the chief designer at the Tashselmash factory, which specializes in cotton-picking combines, says that 250 cotton-picking machines were produced ahead of schedule and dispatched to farmers in Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan. Eighty of these were produced above-plan. This year, 14 new model cotton-picking machines will be tested for heightened productivity, reliability and sound and vibration-proofing. These new machines should be about 20 percent more productive than existing machines and have a much higher, more unified technical standard.

At this point, a spokesman from Moscow interrupts, praising the quality of Tashselmash machinery. The report then goes to Odessa, where 14 out of 26 rayons in Odesskaya Oblast are harvesting peas, barley and wheat. The first thousand tons of new grain have reached reception centers. The local agricultural machinery factory supplied 26 above-plan mobile grain-drying units to farms. These have a capacity of 10 tons of grain per hour, and raise labor productivity by 25 percent. They can work in any conditions. Serial production of new grain-cleaning devices and grain and fodder-mincing machines started.

New milling machines also were produced raising production of first-class flour almost 2-5 times. New transport machinery is being designed, which should raise labor productivity by 2-4 times, but these machines cannot be put into production before the factory is rebuilt.

The final report comes from Tyumenskaya, where the correspondent reports that potato sowing is almost over in Yamalo-Nenetskiy Autonomous Okrug. Potatoes will be harvested in September or early October. The potatoes are a quick-ripening northern strain. Currently a new variety -- even more productive and quick-ripening -- is undergoing tests. The Tyumenskaya area is gradually becoming more oriented toward food production, at least toward providing itself with vegetables. The southern rayons produce considerable yields of both grain and fodder crops; this year Tyumenskaya Oblast farmers have resolved to raise grain production to 2 million tons which is much more than in previous years. Dairy farming and stock-raising are also on the increase in the oblast, as is private gardening. There is also development in kolkhozes and sovkhozes; arable lands are increasing and natural grasses are being put to greater use along the Ob.

Fishermen are making greater use of remote northern rivers and lakes, of which there are about 300,000. Special platforms for aircraft picking up the fish are being built near these rivers and lakes. Tyumenskaya Oblast fishermen fulfilled their 6-month plan.

CSA DATA ON GRASS MOWING STATUS REPORTED

LD010716 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] The procurement of fodder is taking place at accelerated rates on farms. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, by 28 June sown and natural grasses in the country were cut from an area of 23.2 million hectares on the first mowing. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Armenia, Lithuania and Estonia are carrying out haymowing at faster rates than usual.

SPACE BIOLOGY, MEDICINE FINDINGS DISCUSSED

LD021232 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Kaluga July 2 TASS -- The seventh all-union conference on space biology and aerospace medicine closed here today. It was attended by Soviet scientists and specialists and their colleagues from socialist countries -- Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Poland, Czechoslovakia -- and representatives of scientific institutions of India, France, the FRG and the USA. The conference discussed the problems of life maintenance during manned space flights. Academician Oleg Gazenko, president of the conference, commented on the conference results:

"Long-duration manned flights aboard the orbital complex Salyut-6 -- Soyuz marked an important stage in the exploration of outer space in recent years. The medical investigations carried out during these flights showed that as a result of the use of a special system of training of space crews and observance of a rational work-and-rest schedule, all physiological changes noted previously in the bodies of cosmonauts during short space flights did not multiply although their stay in orbit increased from a month to half a year."

The maintenance of a good state of health and a high capacity for work during long space flights have not only been the results of the strong will of the cosmonauts and their emotional qualities but also of active medical control over a series of prophylactic measures taken during the flights. Characteristically, the 185-day flight made by flight engineer Valeriy Ryumin six months after his previous 175-day flight showed that his general state of health and his capacity for work were practically the same in both flights. On the basis of scientific investigations carried out aboard Salyut-6, new medico-biological experiments are now being made on board the orbital station Salyut-7. All this enables us to look optimistically at the prospect of further increasing the duration of space flights.

Academician Oleg Gazenko said that the result of medical investigations carried out during space expeditions may also find many uses on the ground. The motto of the conference was "achievements of space medicine should be used in medical practice." Specifically, this refers to the questions of study of the body's oxygen regimen, of enhancing its motive activity and deliverance of man from diseases which earlier did not respond to treatment. Portable apparatuses and devices similar to those used in outer space will be a great help to doctors on the ground.

USTINOV ADDRESSES MILITARY GRADUATES, OFFICERS

LD302136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] A reception in honor of the graduates of military academies, organized by the USSR Ministry of Defense and the main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, was held today in the Great Kremlin Palace. The reception was attended by generals, admirals and officers of the USSR Armed Forces and of the armies of fraternal socialist countries who have successfully completed their studies at Soviet higher military training establishments, and professors and instructors who have trained ideologically-tempered and highly-qualified cadres for the army and navy. The reception was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Dmitryev and Savinkin, heads of departments of the CPSU Central Committee; Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees; first deputy and deputy USSR defense ministers; and other prominent military leaders.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, who was warmly received by those present, delivered a speech at the reception.

He congratulated the graduates and all the personnel of the military academies on the regular graduation of military specialists with the highest qualifications and conveyed combat greetings, hearty congratulations on completion of training and kind wishes for their further work to them from Marshal of the Soviet Union Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council.

Comrade Ustinov then read out the greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to the graduates of the military academies, and expressed confidence that the response to these greetings will be their tireless, active and creative work to enhance the combat readiness of formations, units and vessels.

The USSR minister of defense noted that the graduates of the academies were entering a new stage of their service in the year of a glorious jubilee, the 60th anniversary of our multinational motherland, the USSR. The Soviet people and its armed forces are preparing to mark this jubilee with new achievements in fulfilling the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the historical decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Comrade Ustinov dwelt on certain tasks which the graduates of military academies will have to resolve.

At the reception spoke Lieutenant Colonel (Churilov), graduate of the Dzerzhinskiy Military Academy; (Sejgut), Lieutenant colonel and engineer of the Czechoslovak People's Army, graduate of the Voroshilov Academy of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; and (Suglobov), head of the faculty of the Gagarin Military Air Academy, professor and major general of aviation.

The reception passed in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

NEW DOCUMENTARY ON ARMED FORCES BROADCAST

LD011918 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0300 GMT on 26 June carries the first 1-hour program from a series entitled "Guarding the Homeland" introduced as a "documentary radio story about the ground forces of the Soviet Armed Forces."

The program opens with a 2-minute poem on a battle, a short recording of soldiers being taught to shoot — the weapon type was not specified -- and a 6-minute lyrical passage praising the infantry.

Army General Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Mayorov, first deputy commander in chief of ground forces, is then interviewed by the unnamed program modernator.

He begins by saying: "First of all, I would say that today there is no infantry as such, in the former sense. There are motorized rifle troops which form the basis of the ground forces, the nucleus of their combat fellows-in-arms. Of course they all have their own history. In the Great Patriotic War there were rifle troops whose basis was formed by the infantry armed with the latest weapons on that period."

He goes on to describe his own personal military career, starting in the calvary division which functioned like the infantry and most of the time on foot. He began his career with the 11th Calvary, which later became the 8th Guards Calvary, near Voronezh, in January 1943. He says that he was 23 years old at the time. "This is a good age." He continues: "There were many young people in the war. They were active and the age of the battalion was a determining factor in an attack. Each battle added maturity. We must remember this today, know and encourage this. People between the ages of 20 and 30 can solve a lot."

The moderator asks Mayorov whether the fighting man is formed during this period exactly, to which Mayorov answers: "I think that a fighting man who leads a unit or a section into an attack is formed at this age period. This is my firm conviction."

Asked to explain how this is manifested in the infantry Mayorov descrives the idea of being face to face with the enemy, making the breakthrough, moving forward through the trenches. He then goes on to praise the infantry soldiers who fought in the Great Patriotic War, "fighting for each inch of ground, regaining the territory of the motherland which was covered in blood."

Mayorov is then asked to describe modern ground forces. He says that he will narrow the subject down to a modern unit and describe how these form the basis of ground forces formations. He says: "A modern motorized rifle division is a formation of vast fire-power and has many possibilities for maneuver. It is able to solve various tasks on the field of battle on a wide front and in sufficient depth. One can see infantrymen in their pure form only during a period of rapid attack. Even here they are closely covered by the fire-power of tanks and BMPS [combat infantry vehicle], or from other armored transports."

Mayorov goes on to describe how the infantryman's weapons have changed since the Great Patriotic War and how the infantry has assumed the capability of directing massive concentrations of fire in any direction and in any sector.

Mayorov then says that there are other specialized troops included in the ground forces. Asked about the transport corps Mayorov says: "In the combat training system the transport corps perform a great task serving the interest of combat readiness and improving the combat ability of each unit and formation. At the same time we very well remember that the country, responding to the call of the party -- especially at the May CPSU Central Committee plenum -- is dealing with a very major task, the Food Program for the period up to 1990 submitted by Leonid Brezhnev. As representative of the ground forces and as part of the Soviet people we cannot, of course, be nonparticipants. It is June now. In the south grain crops have ripened and are ripening and the harvest has begun. We are helping most actively by sending transport battalions to the requisite rayons. As in the past they will work to help the national economy by transporting the grain crops. This is an important and necessary task and when it is solved it will not affect the combat ability of our units and formations. Everything is done within sensible limits. We are engaged in combat training and in political training but we know that we must help the Soviet people and we do help them."

The moderator then describes how a member of the Leningrad Red Banner Order of Kutuzov Motorized Rifle Regiment read the greetings from the USSR Armed Forces to the 19th VLKSM Congress. A 2-minute recording of the message is then transmitted followed by a recording of the oath-taking ceremony of men of the First Guards Tank Brigade during the Great Patriotic War after they had completed training and were about to go into active service. A 4-minute poem about the tank corps is then read and the program presenter then gives a 5-minute review of the history of the tank corps.

Correspondent Kim Kukolev presents a report on an unnamed tank unit which participated in the overrunning of fascist Germany during World War II. He reports on an exercise the troops are participating in. Kukolev then interviews the commander of the exercise, Aleksandr Yakovlevich (Bogma), who is asked about the modern tanks being used. (Bogma) answers: "Indeed the new tank has great fire-power and armor protection. I have served with all types of modern Soviet tanks and am delighted with all the tanks which serve as our weapons."

Kukolev then interviews an officer participating in the exercise, Ivan Vasilyevich Gladko, who is asked about the profile of the new tank. He answers that the new tank is "a lot lower and more maneuverable. It has a higher speed. I am particularly pleased with the tanks ability (?in the mountains) where I had occasion to serve." Kukolev notes that the servicemen participating in the exercises also distinguished themselves in the Zapad-81 exercises. Various soldiers comprising the tank crews are then interviewed and they recount their personal histories and their commitment to fulfill socialist pledges.

The program continues with a 12-minute segment on the artillery corps. Poems praising the artillery corps are read and their historical exploits are recounted. These cover the civil war, the war against Japan in 1938 and 1939, the war against the Finns and the Great Patriotic War.

Retired Major General Sokolov of the engineering corps reminisces about changes in the design of artillery pieces since 1942. He says: "Now of course, weapons are much more complicated. The army now has vast possibilities in the use of electronic computing equipment, radio locators and missiles which cannot be compared with those of 30 or 40 years ago. These are the pride of our homeland, of our party and of our peoples."

Major Zhernyakov, an artillery unit party bureau secretary, talks of the need to inculcate morals, patriotism and discipline in the soldiers. This is followed by a song. A sergeant in the Belorussian Military District sends greetings to his family. There is another song and more poetry.

The program concludes with General Mayorov commenting on the mural and educational qualities required of modern troops.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON ARMED FORCES DISCIPLINE

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[Article by Col Yu. Deryugin, candidate of philosophical sciences: "Discipline -- A Political, Moral Concept. Social Aspects of Military Building"]

[Text] A central place among those important tasks which are resolved in the course of military building is occupied by questions of further strengthening discipline in the army and the navy. This was reasserted at the sixth all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries, which made a detailed analysis of the state of military discipline and of the ways of steadily consolidating it.

The conference noted with satisfaction that the majority of our formations, units and ships are resolving successfully the tasks set before them and are maintaining regulation order at the proper level; many of them are living without incident. It by no means follows from this, however, that we can stop at what we have achieved. The rapid development of military affairs and the increased scale and complexity of defense problems, particularly in view of the current international situation which has been inflamed to the extreme by imperialism -- all this is making unusually high demands on the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness. And there is not and cannot be combat readiness without firm military discipline. Its role and significance, as well as evaluation criteria, have now increased immeasurably.

Soviet military discipline is above all a political, moral concept. It's essence lies in strict, precise observance by all servicemen of the procedure and rules laid down by laws and military regulations, which consolidate the most important political and moral demands on the personality of the servicemen and citizen. It is founded on servicemen's ideological commitment and the spiritual maturity of military collectives.

Our armed forces watch over the most advanced social and state system. Naturally, their discipline too differs fundamentally in its social content and nature from discipline in bourgeois armies. Whereas there discipline is imposed by means of cruel class coercion, deception and the ideological stupefaction of the masses of soldiers, in our country it is based on the high political consciousness of servicemen, their profound understanding of their patriotic and international duty and their selfless devotion to the motherland.

The disciplined serviceman is a politically mature Soviet citizen, ready to give all his efforts, and even his life if necessary, to the cause of defending the gains of socialism. Discipline is the serviceman's conscious attitude -- based on communist convictions -- to the fulfillment of Soviet laws and the requirements of the military oath and military regulations.

A correct understanding of the political essence of Soviet military discipline is of exceptionally great significance in the work of commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations on strengthening discipline. Fighting from firm discipline, they focus their main efforts on improving the ideological, political and military education of servicemen and explaining to them in depth the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, the historical purpose of the Soviet Armed Forces and the tasks facing them and the requirements of the oath and regulations. The legal education of servicemen has been and remains an effective means of strengthening discipline.

Life and practice show convincingly that there are no gross violations of discipline in sectors and on ships where ideological and political work is carried out actively and with initiative and where servicemen are profoundly aware of their personal responsibility for the country's security and the defense of socialism. V.I. Lenin's conclusion to the effect that where political work is carried out most painstakingly among the troops, there is no laxity in the army, its bearing and spirit are at their best and there are more victories, is as meaningful and topical as ever.

Great experience of work to strengthen military discipline has been accumulated in our armed forces. New opportunities for improving it have opened up at the stage of the developed socialist society, which is marching confidently toward social class homogeneity. The leading role of the working class is growing in the country, as is its numerical strength in the overall mass of the population and thus among servicemen too. More and more people entering the army and navy have been educated under the beneficial influence of labor collectives; more than two-thirds of those now being drafted have worked for a time in industry, transport and agriculture and have experienced for themselves the current restructuring of the entire system of social relations on the collectivist principles which are inherent in socialism. Another sign of the times is the improvement in the general educational standard and the widening of the range of interests and spiritual needs, the general outlook and the cultural standard of armed forces personnel.

All this is a good basis for further strengthening military discipline. However, potential is not realized of its own accord but only as a result of persistent, purposeful work by commanders at all levels, political workers and party and Komsomol organizations -- work in which constant account is taken both of the present complex international situation and of the present-day level of development of military science and new demands on discipline.

What is needed here? First and foremost, a clear understanding that in the age of nuclear weapons, the tremendous scale, dynamism and complexity of military operations and the unprecedented significance of the morale factor, the least failure to observe the demands of military discipline, can lead to the gravest consequences.

That is why even isolated manifestations of carelessness and lack of discipline are now absolutely impermissible.

The very concept of discipline today has been enriched with new content. In present-day conditions increasing significance is attached to the following aspects of discipline: the discipline of time; the discipline of individual and collective responsibility for the fulfillment of the tasks to be resolved; technical discipline; the discipline of collaboration; and the discipline of the duty roster.

All this means that alongside the increasing significance of efficient performance and general order on the basis of the observance of the requirements of the oath and regulations, an immense increase is taking place in the significance of such moral and motivating qualities of the serviceman as honesty and truthfulness, strict self-control and selflessness in fulfilling his military duty. In other words, increasing significance is attached to the serviceman's self-discipline -- that is, his inner readiness always and in everything to follow the requirements of Soviet laws and the principles of communist morality and to fulfill in an exemplary fashion his service duties, his military duty and the injunctions of the regulations.

Self-discipline is based on a person's ability to form principled assessments of his own deeds and to monitor his own actions. The results of sociological research show that more than 60 percent of servicemen polled who had committeed disciplinary misdemeanors were people incapable of monitoring themselves, people who were not self-critical about their actions. At the same time, research confirms that a serviceman with high political and moral qualities operates actively in any circumstance and even in the most complex situation, remaining principled and consistent to the last.

The maintenance and strengthening of discipline are ensured through a whole range or system of measures. The disciplinary regulations state that high military discipline is achieved, first, through the inculcation in servicemen of a communist world outlook, high moral, political and combat qualities and conscious obedience to commanders (chiefs); second, through the maintenance of regulation order in the unit (ship, subunit); third, through the day-to-day exactingness of commanders (chiefs) toward their subordinates, respect for their personal dignity, constant concern for them and the skillful combination and correct application of measures of persuasion and compulsion.

As in our society as a whole, in the armed forces the formation in people of a scientific world outlook, selfless devotion to the party's cause and to communist ideals, love of the socialist fatherland and proletarian internationalism has been and remains the core of ideological and political education work. In the army and navy, in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, measures are being implemented to restructure a number of sectors of this work and a persistent struggle is under way to improve its quality and effectiveness, which is, of course, having a highly positive effect on the state of military discipline.

At the same time, as was noted at the sixth all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries, the measures being implemented are still not always notable for their high quality and effectiveness. In some places, for instance, insufficient concern is displayed to ensure that when ideological events are held, fuller account is taken of the particular features of different categories of servicemen and their increased demands. Or to ensure relevance to concrete processes taking place in military collectives, or to ensure that ideological education work widely propagandizes examples of exemplary fulfillment of military duty and really attacks phenomena alien to communist morality, the repositories of an undisciplined approach, mutual relations which do not accord with regulations and other antisocial phenomena. In connection with the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, it is also necessary to considerably step up work to educate servicemen in the spirit of the friendship of the USSR's peoples and of proletarian internationalism and to rally multinational military collectives.

Soviet servicemen received with great enthusiasm the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhenv's report at the plenum and the USSR Food Program. Active work has now been launched among troops and in the fleets to explain the materials and decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

To bring these historic documents to the profound awareness of all servicemen is to take a new step toward increasing their political maturity and personal responsibility for the resolution of the tasks facing the armed forces.

In connection with the struggle to further strengthen discipline, it is hard to exaggerate the significance of efficient organization of training and service and strict observance of regulation provisions by all categories of personnel -- without exception. Great significance is attached to conveying orders to their executors in good time and ensuring their complete, high-quality fulfillment.

Regulation order is a broad concept, but this is not always realized by everyone. In some places, D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union, noted at the sixth all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries, people are inclined to identify regulation order with internal order in the barracks and smooth external appearances in the unit. But this is far from correct. Regulation order presupposes the exemplary execution of combat duty tours and sentry and internal duties. It incorporates the efficient organization of combat and political training and the operation and maintenance of machinery. Regulation order implies correct mutual relations between servicemen, strict observance of the daily routine, reasonable organization of the personnel's leisure time and high, conscious internal discipline among personnel.

Efficient, regulation organization of service, like firm military discipline in general, is ensured to a decisive extent by the commander's exactingness, the all-round strengthening of combined military and political command [yedinonachaliye] based on strict party foundations and the correct combination of the methods of persuasion and compulsion in disciplinary practice. V.I. Lenin once noted: "Above all we must convince people...." At the same time he described as laughable Utopians those people who asserted that the strictest discipline can be ensured without compulsion.

The higher the combined military and political commander's authority and the better the personal example he sets, the more effective his exactingness becomes. Exactingness is inseparable from concern for people, proximity to them, knowledge and constant study of their moods, interests and aspirations. If the commander only has dealings with soldiers or seamen in training and exercises, if he is rarely a guest in the barracks or crew's quarters, if he does not have constant, day-to-day, very close contacts with people (and this does happen with some officers, particularly engineers and technicians) and does not consider it necessary to know as much as possible about his subordinates and their mutual relations, to know everything, then he is committing a very serious error and standing aloof from the struggle for firm military discipline.

Intercourse with people makes it possible to follow in practice the principle of seeing everyone and knowing each individual. However, this alone is not enough. Active influence on people is needed, and this means that a knowledge of psychology and teaching is required of officer educators.

A military collective consists of people with various personalities, tastes, habits, inclinations, aspirations and needs. It is the duty of commanders, political workers and party and Kosomol organizations to act in such a way as to ensure that they make up not simply a certain arithmetical sum of servicemen, but a really united, harmonious, cohesive family living by the ardent desire to worthily fulfill their duty to the motherland.

With the emergence of new means of the armed struggle, servicemen's collective responsibility for the state of combat readiness in units and subunits has been stepped up. But collective responsibility is no substitute for individual responsibility -- it is based on individual responsibility. And this means that the officer must devote as much attention as possible to work with every person -- work aimed at eradicating individualistic survivals and inclinations in the conduct of servicemen and at increasing their personal sense of responsibility for the success of the common cause.

Such work should take account of concrete conditions and circumstances. Experience shows, for instance, that the more intensive military labor is and the more complex the task to be resolved, the firmer discipline is. It is extremely rare for misdemeanors to be committed in exercises in the field or during flights and voyages; they more frequently occur in -- so to speak -- normal, everyday conditions. And officers must take account of this; the signficance of monitoring people's conduct is increased in ordinary, everyday conditions. Individual preventive work must be stepped up accordingly.

The cause of strengthening discipline, maintaining regulation order and establishing an atmosphere of high exactingness, collectivism and comradely mutual assistance is well served by socialist compeition. It is necessary to strive in every way to ensure that an integral part of this competition is always the struggle for honor, dignity, irreproachable conduct, the exemplary external appearance and smartness on drill of servicemen, their observance of the norms of communist morality and military ethics and the strengthening of friendship and military comradeship.

Army and navy party and Komsomol organizations are doing and must do much to resolve this task. The primary aspect of their work is to strive to ensure that Communists and Komsomol members set irreproachable personal examples in fulfilling their military duty.

Party organizations carry out all their activity in close contact with commanders, displaying every concern for strengthening their combined military and political command and their authority. Commanders in their turn listen sensitively to the opinion of Communists and constantly channel their experience and knowledge into rallying military collectives and creating a sound moral climate.

The creation of such a climate and the strengthening of discipline are impossible without relying on the force of public opinion. This force should be actively channeled into the struggle against instances of drunkenness, nonregulation mutual relations and negligence in service. Instances of rudeness, a disrespectful attitude toward people and denigration of their dignity should receive a timely, principled assessment at meetings of personnel, officers' meetings and Komsomol and party meetings.

The correct combination of combined military and political command with reliance on party organizations and active utilization of the creative force of army and navy public opinion is a most important condition of the successful fulfillment of the tasks facing the army and navy.

The further strengthening of discipline is the common cause of all command, political, engineering and technical cadres, party and Komsomol organizations and all the personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces.

DEATH OF LITHUANIAN DOSAAF OFFICIAL ANNOUNCED

WA230900 [Editorial Report] Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian on 1 June published on page 4 an obituary signed by "a group of comrades" announcing that "Pyatras Brundza, deputy chairman of the Lithuanian SSR DOSAAF Central Committee, died tragically in the fulfillment of his official duties. The obituary notes that he had held this post since 1973 and had made "a great contribution to the development of aviation sports in the republic, as well as to the training of DOSAAF members."